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No. 9

OUTLINES REPUBLICAN POLICIES.

Ex-Secretary Shaw Opens Campaign in Louisville.

Democratic Policies Would Destroy Business, If Put Into Effect.

Speaking at the opening of the Republican Campaign in Kentucky at Louisville, Tuesday evening, September 9th, Governor Shaw said in part:

"Instead of promising additional remedial legislation against monopolies popularly called 'Trusts,' thereby giving scope for constructive statesmanship suddenly developed within the ranks of that party it specifically promises to subject the big and abnoxious concerns to open competition with foreign production, by removing the tariff from their products. I admit that no corporation and no individual ever has sought to extend its operations or enlarge its plant under a tariff for revenue only or when such a law has been threatened. The remedy is there for too far reaching. Unable or unwilling to study conditions and to think out remedies appropriate and fitting thereto, the man of Eloquence seems to have about shut his eyes and trust into his platform a proposition analogous to that of ham-stringing an entire drove of horses because it happens to contain one or more kickers. The Republican Party uses kicking straps which it readjusts from time to time to meet varying manifestations of viciousness, care being taken that the peaceably disposed be granted the greatest possible freedom of action and accorded the kindest possible treatment.

The United States Steel Corporation frequently has on deposit \$100,000,000 or more available cash. It need not be suggested even that such a strong institution, though it might be ultimately ruined by a tariff for revenue only, would certainly outlive any of its several hundred smaller, and many of them very small, competitors. The same would be true of every large concern.

Mr. Bryan also proposes to require corporations whose output equals 25 per cent of the aggregate American production of a given article to take out a Government license, and to forbid any corporation from producing more than 50 per cent of such aggregate. It sounds well and is relatively harmless where it is, but it would astonish the world and work no end of mischief if it ever should find its way into the statute-books.

In the first place it would be unconstitutional. Congress may say to corporations and to individuals engaged in interstate commerce: "You shall make no agreement in restraint of trade; you shall not conspire with competitors to advance the price of your product or to depress the price of your raw material; you shall pay the same freight rates as your humblest rival, and you shall not extort rebates." But it has not the Constitutional power to limit the amount of business which a corporation or an individual may transact. It has not the power to say: "When you shall have reached a given per cent. of an indefinite and fluctuating aggregate, you shall cease to produce until some one possessing both the inclination and the financial ability steps into the field which you now occupy." The proposition is so clear, so self-evident that the ordinary layman is not likely to be misled.

Viewed from another standpoint, the promise of the platform is equally unfortunate. I walked eight miles into the mountains, out from Spearfish, South Dakota, a few years ago to see what the President of the corporation owned the property believed to be not only a large deposit of tin but the only tin mines in the United States. If the hopes of those who have invested their money in that enterprise shall be realized a single corporation will produce not only 50 per cent. but 100 per cent of the output of American tin. If the promised law should go into effect the mine would have to close down before it began, for the platform declares "that no corporation shall produce over 50 per cent." What will Mr. Bryan do with the Gillette? It has been intimated that one corporation a

ready produces far in excess of 50 per cent of the safety razors.

The United States is rich in marble. The deposits are limitless in quality and cannot be monopolized. Colorado has a mountain of white marble, out of which the Capitol at Washington could be carved. And yet the Vermont Marble Company, a single corporation produces, I am told, about 60 per cent of all the marble quarried in the United States. If the promise of this Democratic platform were incorporated into law, this great and admittedly unobjectionable corporation would have to dismiss some of its men and reject some of its orders until someone saw fit to open another quarry. I should dislike to witness such a condition for not one would care to open another marble quarry, or any other kind of a quarry, while the Democratic party was in power. These instances might be multiplied by five hundred, each affording conclusive proof that the platform drafted at Fairview, and forced through the Convention at Denver, was designed for the sole purpose of carrying the election."

URGES GROWERS TO STAND TO A. S. OF E.

Prices of All Farm Product High --Result of Organization

To the Tobacco Growers of Ohio County.

I take this method of calling your attention to some things of great importance at this time. Tobacco cutting is about over, and the time for selling near at hand. A number of growers have not signed and sent in their pledges. Buyers are inquiring about your tobacco, desiring to purchase. The Committee could not make sales until the pledges are signed and sent in. You have had a hard fight, but have gained a victory. You have raised the price of tobacco from \$3.00 to \$9.00 per hundred. You have dollar wheat and corn, six dollar cattle, and eight dollar hogs. All farm products are high, and you are able to price your own products. These prices have been made by the A. S. of E. The opposition is at work. The auction house at Owensboro opens Oct. 1st. Independent buyers are all lined up ready to price and take your tobacco at their own price, as they have done in other days. Now what are you going to do? If you are going to stand to the A. S. of E., which is the only salvation for the farmers, let every local in the county send delegates and pledges to the County Union in Oct., and let us attend to our own business. Why go to other counties when you can do so well or better at home? We paid you more money for your tobacco last year than you ever had before. We think we can do as well or better this year, but I repeat we can do nothing without your co-operation. We want all members of the Finance committee to meet at Hartford on Friday, first day of County Union. The County Union meets the first Friday and Saturday in October 1908. D. FORD.

As to Free Wool.

We think the New York "Commercial" will prove to be mistaken in its prediction that a demand for free wool will be strongly pressed when Congress takes up tariff revision. If such a demand is made it must come from the manufacturers of woolsens. These gentlemen have memories, no doubt. They cannot possibly have forgotten what happened to them when free wool and lower duties on woolsens were the product of the tariff revision of 1894. Neither are they such fools as to suppose that free wool would give entrance for their woolsens into world markets. The know better. What they need is the privilege of weaving woolsens for American consumption. This they would not have in the event of free wool. Burnt children dread the fire.

For Sale.

One double sawmill rig. (Bremen's make) log carriage 34 ft. long, two circular saws, one 52 inches and one 56 inches in diameter. One log turn, one log hand lap, pulleys, shafting and everything that it takes to make up a first class rig. If you want to go into the saw mill business, come and see this sawmill before buying. It is first class in every particular.

RENFROW & DEAN,
917, Dundee, Ky.

DR. NOWLIN AFTER MR. RINGO.

Defends Ministry of All Churches.

Denounces Browbeating of Witnesses By Attorneys--Says Law Should Stop It

"The man who robs me of my reputation does me greater injury than the man who steals from me my money, and the man who takes from the ministers of religion in Owensboro their reputation does the community more harm than the man who would blow every bank in the city of Owensboro into the Ohio River. If this be true, what are we to think of the man who would rob the clergy not only of this day and this city, but of all time and of every place of their reputation?"

It was in these words that Rev. W. D. Nowlin summed up his protest against the recent severe comments of Prosecuting Attorney Ben D. Ringo on the clergy when they interfered in civil affairs. A large congregation heard Dr. Nowlin, he having announced before hand that he would preach on the clergy in civil affairs, and it being generally understood that he would deal with the recent courthouse occurrence very concretely. He did this, beginning by reading the eleventh chapter of the Second Corinthians. He also read the editorial from the Louisville Post, commenting adversely on the remarks of Mr. Ringo on the clergy.

He dwelt on the witchcraft persecutions in Massachusetts and declared that the civil authorities were responsible for putting to death of the alleged witches and added that not only were the clergy free from the charge of having put so-called witches to death there, but that a learned and aged minister was one of those put to death at the time of the witchcraft scare, and wholly because he declared he did not believe in Witchcraft and protested against the action of the civil authorities in persecuting and punishing people who were charged with being witches. He quoted several extracts from different church histories to show that the clergy had never done the violent or indiscreet things with which Mr. Ringo held them responsible. In this connection, he said:

"The Catholic and the Episcopal churches are often held to be responsible by ignorant people for many of the prosecutions and butcheries of the past and these are what Mr. Ringo must have had in view when he made his unwarranted assertions, but when the student looks into these things as a student he always finds that the clergy of these denominations were not responsible but that they protested against them, and that the wrongs were done by the civil authorities, sometimes in the name of religion, it is true, but always against religion. Who ever heard before of the ministers of any denomination precipitating anarchy and bloodshed as Mr. Ringo charges? These wrongs were in every instance perpetrated by politicians and demagogues who often did it in the name of the church and one not wholly ignorant of church history must know this. I am sure that Mr. Ringo made his assertion most ignorantly or most wilfully and I am inclined to think he did it ignorantly. I doubt if he has ever taken a course in church history or that he can even give the name of a single authority in church history."

In answering the charge of narrowness or ignorance of sociology on the part of the ministry Dr. Nowlin said he had been a business man before he became a minister and that he had dealt with his fellows and successfully and that afterwards he had taken the regular course in the Louisville seminary of his denomination, and afterwards took a special course in sociology at the Chicago University.

The speaker referred to the record of Luther and Knox and others of their class and showed that they had been opposed and persecuted by the civil authorities.

One period of the sermon was devoted to the matter of lawyers browbeating and abusing witnesses in the courtroom. He declared that this was an outrage and should not be permitted. "When I go to the senate,"

he added, "I intend to have a law passed that will put a stop to this and if I don't go to the senate, I shall try to get Mr. Tanner to pass the law when he goes there."

In conclusion Dr. Nowlin paid a glowing eulogy to the ministry generally, and was especially liberal in telling of the great things done in all history by the clergy of other denominations than his own, giving especial credit to the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist clergy and telling of the many priests and preachers who stood by their plague-stricken congregations in the south during the yellow fever ravages. He received the most marked attention throughout and as he spoke he was deeply in earnest and vigorous and positive in his utterances.

HOPEWELL.

Sept. 15.—Miss Minnie Ford is sick at this writing.

Mr. Alford Russell and family visited his sister, Mrs. J. B. Russell.

Mr. Jack Coleman is on the sick list.

The protracted meeting closed at Paradise Sunday night.

The revival at Echols is being carried on with great success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russell visited Mr. Russell's mother, Sunday.

Mr. H. Williams is having chills.

Mr. C. H. Taylor returned home from St. Louis Friday.

A Comparison.

In free trade England the tax on necessities of life, is much heavier than in the United States, as shown by a compilation made in England and published by the Royal Statistical Society. The report shows a comparison of taxation on food and drinks by the leading commercial nations of the world. The figures cover the annual and per capita taxation on customs and excise on food, beverages and tobacco in Great Britain, United States, Germany and France. The four countries investigated show that the total revenues from taxes, excise and licenses, represent the greater share of entire revenue from direct and indirect taxation. The taxation of food, drinks and tobacco yields a large revenue per head of population in Great Britain, than in any other of the countries, being 70 per cent more than in the United States twice as large as in Germany and 18 per cent more than in France. The table shows that the taxes imposed upon foods in Great Britain are almost double what they are in the United States. This disproves statements made by Mr. Bryan and other low tariff agitators that the taxes upon the necessities of life are unreasonably high under a protective policy.

Smith-Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Arvill Waggener Bennett. The wedding will occur in October.

ROSINE.

Sept. 15.—Rain is badly needed in this community. Several from this place attended the fair at Hartford, last Friday and Saturday.

Rev. Goodman filled his regular appointment at this place last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Prudie Spinks visited Mrs. Lissie Monroe Monday.

Mr. William Uzell and family, of this place have moved to the Mines recently.

School is progressing nicely.

The many children of this community who have had whooping cough, have recovered.

Artie Hines visited Lula Nimmo, Tuesday evening.

WYSOX.

Sept. 16.—Miss Pearl Davenport spent Monday night with Misses Ula and Lillie Dunn.

Mr. Lee Nelson and wife, Mr. John Knight and wife, spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. R. V. Davenport.

Quite a large crowd attended the fair from this community.

Mr. Rude Davenport spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Ebbon Shultz.

For Sale.

One Studio Camera, 8 by 10, cherry finish, metal, brass. Bauch and Lomb rectilinear lens, iris diaphragm, B. and L. Shutter, speed 5 F. Burke and James automatic stand, plate holders and all attachments. The best Camera for studio work.

O. K. ROWE,
Centertown, Ky.
Apply at this office. 917

TAFT SCORES COMMONER.

Bryan Without Record Of Responsibility.

Voted For Gov'nian-Wilson Bill Wich Made Labor Helpless.

At Cincinnati a few days ago Judge Taft replied to Mr. Bryan's comments on President Roosevelt's "Taft letter" in the following vigorous language.

"In my notification speech and in other speeches made since, I attempted to make clear my position on all the issues of the campaign.

"If Mr. Bryan has been unable to understand them I cannot make them clear. I stand on my record in office and what I have said.

Mr. Bryan should devote a little time to his own record, from which he seems to be struggling to separate himself with all the adroitness acquired in a twelve years' hunt for an issue upon which he can be elected President.

"The readiness with which Mr. Bryan in successive Presidential campaigns passes from one paramount issue to another shows that the chief consideration which has affected his selection of an issue has been its plausibility in attracting votes.

He presented the remarkable spectacle of one who has been seeking the Presidency for twelve years without success and without official responsibility and without the opportunity to test the various propositions which he has advanced for reforms, and yet of having the event demonstrate what a colossal failure he would have made in each instance had he been permitted to carry his proposals into the policies of the country.

He does not now say whether he is still in favor of the free coinage of silver. He does not now answer the question whether, if he were President, and an exigency should arise in which he would be called upon to exercise his discretion affirmatively to maintain the parity between gold and silver, he would exercise that discretion.

He has not permitted himself to discuss in this campaign the issue of anti-imperialism, which was the paramount issue in 1900, as he declared, and in respects to which the policy of the Republican party has been indicated by the event, so that tranquillity and a good government exist in the Philippine Islands, and even the Independistas prefer Republican victory to Mr. Bryan's promises.

"He now says that he favors the more rigid regulation of the railroads. In 1896 he expressed the view that the railroads could not be regulated because the railroads would own the regulators appointed by law and therefore he was in favor of Government ownership.

We hear nothing from him on this subject. Instead by describing his platform not only as an announcement of principle but as a protection against uncomfortable issue, he has attempted to give bond to keep the peace with respect to Government ownership, which by its mere announcement showed its lack of the vote-catch ing quality.

He professes to have been the father and now to be the heir of the Roosevelt policies, and yet, in no campaign of the three in which he has taken part and two of which he himself led, did he make them the paramount issue.

Indeed in the Parker campaign, he took occasion to charge Mr. Roosevelt with militarism and with being completely subject to the influence of corporations only to see him win the greatest triumph of the world, and secure such an effective stamping out of corporate abuses as to elicit the admiration of the entire country.

Mr. Bryan professes to be the great friend of labor and yet he was one of the chief supporters in the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill that made labor helpless for four years.

He then proposed as a remedy for the disasters to which labor was thus exposed, the issuing of a fifty-cent dollar which would have cut in half such wages as there were and would have led to the hardest kind of struggle on labor's part to restore its wages to its proper equivalent under the gold standard.

The country has been most fortunate

that the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's reform propositions has been exposed without the cost of putting them into actual Governmental practice, and it will be fortunate indeed if the danger of four years depression, to which it would be exposed in case of Mr. Bryan's election may be averted and if by Republican success in November and subsequent prosperity and by a clinching of the Roosevelt policies, he may be again shown to be a prophet without honor."

Found no Symptoms of Diphtheria.

I examined a child of Sep Elliotts, on the fair grounds, last Saturday about 12 o'clock and found her suffering with fever and some soreness of throat. She didn't mix with the crowd but went to a distant part of the grounds and remained till early in the afternoon when she left for her home near Rochester, Ky., with the other members of the family who came with her. She had no symptoms of which diphtheria could be recognized or even strongly suspected, but her father stated that a member of his family had been treated for diphtheria a short time previously.

If the case should develop diphtheria I think there is practically no danger of any one contracting the disease from her. Another smaller child on the grounds had nettle rash. This latter case was seen by Drs. S. D. Taylor and S. J. Wedding, the latter being county health officer and to whom I refer all persons who may be sufficiently interested to wish further information in this matter. He will also furnish literature pertaining to the law governing the management of contagious diseases, free.

J. W. TAYLOR, M. D.

FOR THE BUSY READER

John L. Vance, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, has issued the formal call for the meeting of the association in Louisville October 22 and 23.

Gov. Charles E. Hughes was renominated on the first ballot by the New York Republican Convention in session at Saratoga, Gov. Hughes received 827 votes against 151 for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and 31 for former Congressman John K. Stewart.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision handed down at Richmond, Va., sustained the opinion of Judge J. C. Pritchard in the case of the Fleischmann Company and others against the South Carolina Dispensary Commission, holding in effect that a State cannot conduct liquor traffic, the being a private business.

Judge Taft's Western itinerary, which will occupy the time between September 25 and October 7, has been completed by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the Republican National Committee, and Senator Dixon, director of the Western speakers' bureau. It will not be announced, however, until it has been approved by Mr. Taft.

PALO.

Sept 10.—Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Feemster entertained a large number of friends last Saturday night. Refreshments were served, and music was rendered by the Palo band. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Feemster Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hines, Mrs. Clarence Funk and Master A. J. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coward and little daughter Gladys Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Colburn and son Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Almon Duke Mr. Jake Duke and Master Edward, of Hartford, Mrs. Creese Wimsatt and son Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Feemster, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dooley and Master Archie, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Hoagland and children, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Funk of Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Dee Powers, Misses Ethlyn, Marybelle, and Maggie Jones, Ollie York, Misses ——— Westfield of Verna Pa., Lizzie Powers, Alsie Baughn of Sunnydale, Tena, Rose and Fanny, Berry, Eva Hines, Messrs Viv Fulkerson and James Coppage Albert Baughn of Sunnydale, George Cox Wilson Jones Arthur York, Mr. L. Ubanks, Estil Allen, Iran and Ira Allen C. Howard, Rensaw Weller and Mr. Neal of Taft, Kit Clifton, Orvil Berry Chilis Madden, Estil Madden, Chester Wimsatt. Many regretted that Arthur son of Mr. and Mrs. Feemster couldn't be present. He will soon return from the U. S. Army. All had a good time. ONE REPRESENT.

Bennett-Prichard.

Rev. and Mrs. R. D. Bennett announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Mary Jane, to Mr. John Hayden Prichard. The marriage will occur in October.

THE ESKIMO KAYAK.

This Greenland Craft is a Most Difficult One to Handle.

There is no craft so difficult to handle as the Eskimo kayak. The only boat familiar to us which in any way resembles it is the racing shell, but if a crack oarsman of one of our crack colleges were tied into a kayak and told to shift for himself even in smooth water he would have a hard time of it. The kayak has been evolved through hundreds of years of necessity. Without it the Greenland Eskimos at least would not be able to provide their daily bread, or, more properly speaking, their daily blubber.

It is singular that all the materials used in the construction of the kayak come from the sea—driftwood for the frame, sealskin for the covering, thongs for the harpoon and dart, ivory and bone for bow, stern and keel and for the various implements. The women prepare the skin covering and stretch it over the frame till it is as tight and firm as the head of a drum. On such occasion there is great excitement in the community. A regular "kayak bee" is held; even refreshments are not lacking, for the owner of the kayak treats to coffee all around when the work is satisfactorily done.

The completed boat is a triumph of ingenuity and skill. It is about eighteen feet long, sharply pointed at each end. Its greatest depth is six inches and its width about eighteen. It is entirely covered save for the little round hole into which the owner slips, pushing his feet underneath the skin deck in front.

This hole is fitted to the person for whom the boat is designed, and his thighs completely fill it up. When he is seated in it and his waterproof jacket is tied securely round the edge he is able to defy the waves which wash over him or the rain which beats upon him. The six thong loops arranged on the deck in front and the three or four behind hold his implements—bird darts, lances, knives and, most important of all, his harpoon. A little stand is arranged directly in front of him, upon which is coiled the harpoon line, and behind him on the kayak is the harpoon bladder, which is attached, inflated ready for use, to the line.

The most expert are apt sometimes to be overturned. It may be by the attack of a walrus or even a seal, by a careless movement or an unexpected large wave. If he does not right himself at once, he is inevitably drowned unless a comrade comes to his assistance. The usual method of turning the kayak upright again is by using the paddle as a lever, holding it along the side of the boat, pointing it toward the water, but those who are thoroughly proficient are able to do it by means of their throwing stick, their arm or even their hand.

The Earth and the Moon.

As the original earth nebula condensed the lighter materials were distributed quite uniformly over the entire surface, but these are now missing from one hemisphere, the reason seeming to be, as Professor G. H. Darwin demonstrated in 1879, that a portion of the earth's crust has been thrown off by tidal action, forming the moon. The surface density of the present continents is about 2.7, the mean density of the moon appearing to be 3.4, or not far from that of the missing continents to the depth reached. The moon, it is computed, equals a mass having the surface area of the terrestrial oceans and a depth of thirty-six miles, and it is concluded that the crust within thirty-six miles thick must have been torn away over three-fourths of the earth, the remainder breaking apart to form the eastern and western continents, with Australia and other islands. These continental and island fragments floated like great ice floes on liquid materials of a density of 3.7 or more. This great rupture gave the earth's surface its chief irregularities, with a mean difference of three miles between the levels of the continental plateaus and the ocean beds, and as the water condensed in the cooling depressions, with the Pacific where most of the moon had been, the dry land was formed that has made human life possible. We may consider that without this change the earth would be now in the condition of Venus, with water over its whole surface.

The Oldest Forename.

In ancient times people had one name only, as Adam or David, and in order to distinguish persons of the same name it was the custom to affix the description "son of" Isaac or Joseph, as the case might be. Thus we get Solomon ben David among the Hebrews and Evan ap Richard among the Welsh, to quote two examples. Although the argument that those names were not strictly "forenames" is not without weight, yet it is responsible to accept them as such, seeing that the application had to be supplemented by another for the sake of distinction. We are therefore entitled to include them within the scope of the question. Adam and other early Biblical names are regarded as the oldest for obvious reasons; but, excluding these, the choice falls upon Marmaduke, which is the modern rendering of the ancient Chaldean Meridug, also written Maruduk and Merodach, the god who interceded constantly between the angry Ea and the humble Damkina, his father and mother. The Romans used both forenames and family names, and of the former two that date back about 2,500 years are still with us—namely, Marcus and Lucius, represented in modern tongues by Mark and the feminine Lucy. The old form Marcus is still retained in some families.

TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND.

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation For Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere, common sense sympathy with the unfortunates in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic Institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

ANTI-NEGRO PLANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Jim Crow Plank.

We favor the enactment of a law requiring common carriers engaged in passenger traffic to furnish separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers.

Elective Franchise Plank.

Believing that the extension of the elective franchise to a race inferior in intelligence and without preparation for the wise and prudent exercise of a privilege so vital to the maintenance of good government was a mistake if not a crime committed by the Republican party during the reign of passion and prejudice following the civil war for political ends and purposes, we declare that the Democratic party is in favor of so amending the constitution as to preserve the purity of the ballot and the electorate of the state from the evil results from conferring such power and privilege upon those who are unfitted to appreciate its importance, as it affects the stability and preservation of good government.

Taft's Religion.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is not a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church. These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no right place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law, "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American.

Same Old Story.

Taft talked "straight talk" to his countrymen about every issue that engrosses the thoughts of Americans today. Bryan promises a series of postscripts to dispose of tariff, railroads, currency, trusts and everything else of real importance. And then he engages in one of his melancholy searches after a "paramount issue" and finds it in the rhetorical, fustian and tinsel platitudes, "Shall the people rule?" It is the old, old story. The garb of the conservative does not sit well upon the born Crusader. Mr. Bryan has put forth a tactful, smoothly phrased bundle of generalities, and he has done so at the very moment when the mental appetite of the whole people is sharpened for strong meat and not wind pudding.

With a score of honestly disputed and important questions open, he chooses deliberately to select as the chief issue of the campaign a query to which there is absolutely no negative response—"Shall the people rule?" The people always have ruled and always will rule.—Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15, 1908.

Reciprocal Boosting.

Judge Parker is laboring for the Bryan cause in California, which recalls the fact that Bryan's campaign in Nebraska for Parker kept the Republican majority in the state down to 56,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan criticizes Mr. Taft for adding to the Republican platform. In the meantime the number of "paramount issues" which Mr. Bryan subtracted from the Democratic platform would fill several large volumes.—Omaha Bee.

TRYING TO HOODWINK NEGROES

Democrats Pursuing Their Usual Double Faced Policy.

Upholding Disfranchisement in the South While Forming Colored Bryan Clubs in West.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Dem.] General Winfield S. Hancock, who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1880, declared the tariff was principally a "local question"—that is to say, a Pennsylvania Democrat might be a protectionist for protection's sake, while a Democrat in Georgia or in Iowa might hold fast to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The Massachusetts Democrat might be a free trader without reservation of any kind, while the West Virginia Democrat might be a free trader only with respect to commodities which were not produced by his own state. General Hancock's pronouncement was considered an ingenious evasion of the tariff issue, but it did not produce harmony in the Democratic party, and the general was defeated.

Twenty-eight years have passed since General Hancock defined the tariff as a local question upon which the Democrats of each state were free to act with regard chiefly to local interests. The principle which he then formulated seems to have been adopted by Democrats in the west in respect to the relation of the Democratic party to the negro. Last week the West Virginia Democratic convention embodied in its platform planks demanding certain qualifications for voters, designed to disfranchise many negroes. Their platform also contains a declaration in favor of separate coaches for white and negro passengers on railroads. The West Virginia Democrats not only refuse to hold out the olive branch to the negro and invite him into their fold, but they are determined to limit his political activity by a disfranchising law and to bring him under the operation of a "Jim Crow" law when he travels on the railroads of that state.

What Are the Promises?

Out in Nebraska and in Kansas the Democratic campaign managers are organizing negro voters into Bryan clubs. In Ohio no effort will be spared to secure the support of the negro voters for the Democratic national ticket. What pledges have been given and what inducements have been offered does not appear. But it is a fair inference that the managers have promised to do "something for the negro," perhaps to recognize him in the distribution of offices, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, and also to take such action as the negroes may demand in respect to the reinstatement of the negro battalion dismissed from the army by President Roosevelt for the attack on Brownsville. Last week when the West Virginia Democrats were declaring for a disfranchisement law and for a "Jim Crow" law the Democratic convention in the Twelfth congressional district of Ohio adopted a platform favoring "the enactment of laws which shall accord to all men accused of wrongdoing, whether soldiers or civilians, a fair and impartial trial and an opportunity to be heard before conviction or punishment." This apparently refers to the Brownsville incident. It may also have a broader meaning and a more extended application and may be susceptible of an interpretation which will make southern Democrats open their eyes with amazement and possibly with apprehension.

Race Question "Local Issue?"

There seems to be no ground for reasonable doubt that the Democratic campaign managers in the west, in the effort to secure negro support for their national ticket, are acting upon the principle that the race question is only a "local issue." It is evident that the south does not approve this plan of campaign, but is powerless to check it. The Democracy of the south is in full accord with the position taken by the West Virginia Democrats last week. And yet it is assumed by those who are trying to get negroes to support Mr. Bryan that the south will act in hearty co-operation with the Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois Democrats who are welcoming the negro into free fellowship in the Democratic party and probably promising to annul the decision of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter. The theory of western Democrats that the race problem is merely a local issue is calculated to give the south much concern. Many Democrats in that section may question whether it is worth while to elect a Democratic president who may open wide the door of political opportunity to the negro.

Chafin Needs an Ark.

"Never since the flood has water reached such a high tide as at present," says the dry candidate for president. Looks as if he might be swept away in the freshest.

Rattling the Skeleton.

Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate, was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin's foremost watering place.—New York Mail.

None of the Bryan phonograph records has the speeches advocating free silver and immediate government ownership of the railroads, nor have they the "great commoner's" attacks on Roger Sullivan, Colonel Watterson and Guffey. These omissions tell an important story.

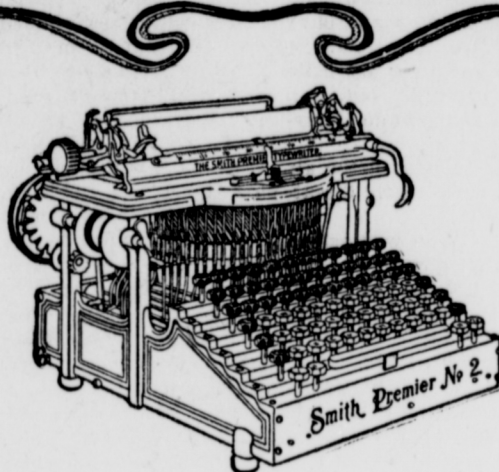
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SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

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The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55). NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES. NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not puncture the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use. DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$7.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider agent of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, last longer, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you have a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

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PEAS Extra Early Alaska \$1.50 Bushel New Early Gradus \$1.50 Bushel Horford's Market Garden \$1.50 Bushel Buckbee's Lightning Express \$3.00 Bushel Lettuce, Radish, Tomato and a full line of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs at lowest growing prices. Send for complete catalogue or submit a list of your requirements and will quote prices. Buy direct from the grower—Save Money. Write today. Mention this paper.

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IRECTORY.

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney, Oscar Midkiff, Jailer; Ed G. Barrass, Clerk; Frank L. Felix, Master Commissioner; Y. L. Mosely, Trustee Jury Fund; R. B. Martin, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, L. P. Crowder, W. C. Ashley, J. W. Martin, Grant Pollard. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November two weeks.

County Court—W. B. Taylor, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; E. M. Woodward, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January, and on the first Tuesday in October.

Other Officers—N. Moxley, Surveyor, Shreve, S. W. Leach, Assessor, R. E. Roy, James DeWeese, School Superintendent, Hartford, Jerome Allen, Coroner, Jingo.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

J. H. Williams, Beaver Dam—March 24 June 23, September 24, December 24. W. P. Miller, Horse Branch—March 25, June 25, September 25, December 25. W. S. Dean, Dundee—March 27, June 26, September 26, December 27. W. R. Edge, Fordsville—March 28, June 2, September 27, December 28.

B. S. Chamberlain, Beda—March 29, June 25, September 28, December 29. Herbert Render, Centertown—March 30, June 29, September 29, December 30. John H. Miles, Rockport—March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

R. R. Wedding, Judge; J. S. Glenn, City Attorney; S. H. Seibert Marshal. Court convenes second Monday in each month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and 4th Sunday 7 p. m., Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services held Saturday night before second Sunday; Sunday and Sunday night and fourth Sunday and Sunday night. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. ——— Bozarth, Pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. B. Wright, Pastor.

School Trustees, Hartford—C. M. Crowe, J. S. Glenn, W. S. Tinsley, C. M. Barnett.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor, C. M. Crowe, Clerk; S. K. Cox Treasurer, R. E. L. Summerman, C. M. Barnett, E. E. Birkhead, Wayne Griffin, Hooker Williams and Ernest Ellis.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. Masons meets first Monday night in each month, C. M. Crowe, W. M. D. E. Thomas Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 119, meets every third Saturday night in each month. R. R. Riley High Priest; Roscoe Render, Secretary.

Tough River Lodge No. 119, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday night. R. D. Walker, C. C.; R. C. Porter, K. of R. and S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M., meets every Thursday night. C. P. Keown Commander; D. E. Thomas, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets first Friday evening and third Friday afternoon of each month. Mrs. E. E. Birkhead, Lady Commander; Mrs. E. B. Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., holds regular meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in each month. F. J. Porter, Commander; R. A. Anderson, Adj.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month. Isaac Foster, Sachem; J. Ney Foster, Chief of Records.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Monday night at 7:30. G. B. Likens, N. G.; O. M. Shultz, Secretary.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

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J. C. CANTRELL, Pres. Georgetown Ky. S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec. Calhoun, Ky. Ohio County Officers:

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WOULD PAUPERIZE HOME LABOR.

Inevitable Consequence of the Democratic Plan of Lowering Prices of Commodities.

During the Presidential campaign that is now on, the Democratic speakers and newspapers will persistently use the old argument that Tariff reduction would lower the prices of such commodities as are produced in other countries as well as in this and which therefore could and would be brought into this country in larger quantities if the import duties upon them were reduced.

But they that advance this argument omit its obvious corollaries which are that lower prices necessarily must produce reduced wages, that increased imports of articles manufactured in this country must diminish the demand for home products and consequently the demand for labor required to produce them and ultimately greatly reduced earning power and purchasing capacity of the masses.

As a concrete example, let us take an American industry which produces annually, say \$10,000,000 worth of articles. It gives employment, at good wages, to some thousands of American workmen. Its products are sold in the United States, at prices which enable the manufacturers to pay such wages as American workmen expect and deserve, and to make a fair return upon their invested capital and for the time and thought they devote to the management of their business.

In foreign countries like articles are produced which are sold cheaper because the wages which are paid for the labor that produces them are much lower.

In order to protect the American manufacturers and their employees from the ruinous competition which they would encounter if those products of foreign cheap labor were admitted into the United States without restriction, import duties are imposed; that is, whoever wants to import such goods must pay for the privilege a certain percentage of their value which is approximately equal to the difference between the foreign cost of production and that at home.

Now, then, if those import duties were reduced, or even removed, the obvious result would be that an amount of foreign products equal to a large part of the \$10,000,000 worth of the products of the home industry which we have taken as an example would be sent into this country. To meet this competition, the manufacturers would have to cut prices and, necessarily, wages. But if they should cut prices only to the level of the foreign products they would still have to meet the foreign competition. There would then be still a diminished demand for the home products. American workmen would not only have their wages cut to the low, foreign level, but many of them would be left without employment.—Albany Journal.

Just Exactly Right.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for several years, and find them just exactly right," says Mr. A. A. Felton, of Harrisville, N. Y. New Life Pills relieve without the least discomfort best remedy for constipation, biliousness and malaria. 25c at all druggists.

The Illinois State Fair.

This great fair will open on September 25, and continue eight days, closing October 2. Never in its history has its prospects been as bright this far in advance of the opening day. Enough applications for space, stalls and pens have been received to insure the grandest exhibition of live stock, farm products, implements and machinery, domestic and mechanical arts, dairy products, etc., that has ever been gathered together on the Illinois State Fair grounds.

There is now no fear for the success of the coming fair, and with favorable weather and low railroad rates there is sure to be a record-breaking attendance.

For Sale

We have about 70 acres of good farm land on the Hart's Ford road, one and half miles from Sunnydale, directly on the M. H. & E. R. R. Good dwelling and out buildings. Nice young orchard and abundant supply of freestone water.

75 acres at Davidson Station on the Owensboro branch of the I. C. R. R. 60 acres fine bottom land, will grow 54 or 80 bushels corn to acre, 15 acres of rolling land, very fertile. Two fine Springs everlasting water, bounded on the South by rough Creek.

Dwelling, story and half, eight rooms, new, located Southside Clay street Hartford, Ky. Price and terms reasonable.

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Warning to Fruit Canners.

According to Presiding Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, future offenders against the law in relation to using sulphuric acid to preserve fruits will receive prison sentences upon conviction instead of fines as heretofore. This decision is a result of several conferences between the justices and Health Commissioner Darlington.

Inspectors of the Health Department have found recently that many persons put the acid in preserves and jellies, and those who have been arrested were fined from \$15 to \$25 and warned not to do it again. The warnings have not had the desired effect, however, hence the warning that prison sentences will be imposed hereafter.

The Remedy that Does.

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. R. Pearson, of Auburn Centre, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatment relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident its continued use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health. This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at all druggists 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free."

(Too late for last issue.)

WYSOX.

Sept. 8.—A large crowd attended the Picnic at Shultztown Saturday.

Miss Pearl Davenport was the guest of Misses Blanche and Nola Brown Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Nelson and little daughter Cliffie Lee spent Sunday and Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. John Knight.

Mr. Cliff Hagerly's baby was has been sick for some time is not any better.

Mr. Rude Davenport attended the show at Rochester Monday.

Mrs. Rachel V. Davenport is visiting her daughter Mrs. Ellen Knight, at this writing.

Little Miss Floy Maddox is having the chills.

Mrs. Emma Green spent Saturday eve with Mrs. Rachel V. Davenport.

Miss Pearl Davenport was the guest of her sister Mrs. Ellen Knight Tuesday night.

The school at Oakland has lost three scholars in the past week.

Miss Blanche Brown returned home Saturday from R. Y. Davenport where she has been sewing for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nelson spent Saturday night at Mr. A. J. Davenport's.

Mr. Louis Davenport's wife is in on a visit from Texas.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Man Who Has Done Things.

Responding to the call of the nation for a man equal to the emergencies confronting the Republic, the people themselves have found him and presented him to the electorate.

Naturally, the people sought among themselves for one truly representative of the highest ideals of American citizenship. Their self-understanding and correct valuation of men led them to the individual who more thoroughly than any other fulfilled their requirements, and that was William Howard Taft.

William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, probably is the way he would designate himself. That designation, however, is grossly inadequate. For while Mr. Taft is an American of Americans, he is also a citizen of the world, who, as invited guest counselor and adviser of foreign Governments, has exerted an influence for peace and international good will unsurpassed by that of any other American statesman, living or dead.

The dignity of private citizenship, which he enjoys to-day, is in perfect accord with his temperament and inclination. There never has been, nor will there ever be anything in official honor sufficiently alluring to draw Mr. Taft away from his lifelong identity with the plain people.

As a boy in Cincinnati he was ready to give and take in all the stirring controversies, mental and physical, which give effect to the law of the survival of the fittest. As a student at Yale he displayed all the qualities of whole some young manhood which have made that university famous, and the endearing traits of his character were honored at the reunion of his class during the recent summer by a celebration more delightful to him, perhaps, than any other demonstration of public favor possibly could be.

Best the World Affords.

"It gives me unbounded pleasure to recommend Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says J. W. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. "I am convinced it's the best salve the world affords. It cured a fellow on my thumb, and it never fails to heal every sore, burn or wound to which it is applied. 25c at all druggists."

TAFT AND THE PARTY PLATFORM.

A Review of the Platform and Those Things for Which It Stands.

Ten years of unexampled prosperity has been attended by the growth of certain evils for which a remedy must be found and applied.

Rebates and discrimination on the part of railroads, violation of the anti-trust law and the over-issue of stock and bonds by interstate railroads are among the evils demanding attention.

President Roosevelt has well begun the work of remedy. He has formulated the expression of the popular conscience.

The rate law, the pure food law, the meat inspection law are therapeutics of his efforts and policies. Other important recommendations have been made by him that the party has approved.

The chief function of the next Administration is to clinch the work already done under Roosevelt, and carry on the campaign along the same lines until its object is achieved.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should be relieved of its function as an executive, directing body. It now has more to do than becomes within its capacity for work.

Interstate railroads should be allowed to make reasonable and useful traffic agreements subject to approval of the Commission.

Physical valuation of railroads is a relevant and important, but not necessarily a controlling, factor in the fixing of rates. The value of the road as a going concern, its good will and similar considerations must be weighed.

The effect of the valuation and supervision of railroad securities must not be retroactive.

Over-capitalization in early years will probably be compensated for by the normal increase in railroad properties, especially terminals.

If the right to a fair profit is conceded, no injustice can be done by a proper application of the principal of physical valuation when found necessary.

Federal supervision of corporations doing interstate trade can best be effected by the plan for voluntary classification provided in Roosevelt's proposed amendment to the Hepburn law.

The suggestion of the Democratic platform that Federal license be required of all corporations controlling twenty-five per cent of the products in which many small corporations not coming within the real purpose of the anti-trust law.

Existing ruling of the Supreme Court make necessary amendments to the anti-trust law to prevent its application to cases not intended to be covered by the framers of the measure.

One instance of such cases is the frequent sale of a business with the agreement that the man or firm making the sale shall not engage in the same business in the territory by the transaction.

Another instance is the combination of wage-earners for the purpose of striking to secure better wages.

The Democratic proposal to compel a corporation to sell its commodities at the same price the country over is as absurd and Socialistic a plank as was ever inserted in a Democratic platform.

Where it can be shown that such variations in prices are made with a determined purpose to kill competition or create an unlawful monopoly, conviction under the anti-trust law is justified.

In all these matters Mr. Roosevelt's policies have been progressive and regulative. Mr. Bryan's destructive.

Roosevelt favors regulation of a business where evils exist so as to stamp out the evils, and permit the business to continue.

Mr. Bryan would destroy the business itself along with the evils he seeks to reform.

The combination of capital so as to secure economy of production is a wise and necessary thing. An unlawful trust is one that has for its aim the killing of competition, restriction of output and raising of prices. Here the public derives no benefit from the economy secured by combination, and we have a monopoly.

An unlawful trust should be restrained with all the efficiency of an injunction process and the persons engaged in it should be severely punished under criminal prosecution.

The Democratic platform proposes

to put all articles competing with those produced by the trusts on the free list. This would not only destroy the trust but all their smaller competitors.

The tariff should be revised in accordance with the principle laid down in the Republican platform. This conserves the idea of protection upon which American prosperity has been built up.

The Democratic proposal is to make the tariff a means of revenue only. This policy would produce business disaster compared with which the recent panic would seem small indeed.

The employers' liability act and the eight-hour day for employees of the Government are acts of the Republican party in the interests of labor.

The wage earner has a right to combine, and a right to strike. He has a right to deliberately injure the property or business of the employer.

Business is a property right, and must be covered by the injunction must be covered by the injunctive process.

Injunction should not issue without a hearing except in cases of great extremity where it is clear that immediate injury will be wrought if steps are not taken to enjoin.

The Democratic injunction plank is purposely ambiguous, and open to interpretation that may please either side.

The Democratic demand for trial by jury in case of contempt of court is an unreasonable and dangerous attack upon the authority of the courts unprecedented in the jurisprudence of England of America, except in the Constitution of Oklahoma.

It might be wise to permit the individual accused of contempt to request the appointment of some other Judge than the one affected by the charge to hear the case.

Congress has provided a temporary measure for meeting the need of currency reform. The adoption of the Postal Savings Bank system advocated by the Republican platform will be another big step in the direction of the solving of the problem.

The Democratic proposal to tax National banks, and State banks that are willing to submit for the purpose of establishing a guaranty fund, would revolutionize the whole banking system, and practically create a Government bank. It puts a premium on reckless speculative and dishonest banking.

The Republican treatment of American dependencies has been efficient fair and progressive.

The demand for practically immediate independence of the Philippines would bring chaos to those islands.

The Republican attitude toward the negro has been eminently fair and considerate. The party and the candidate stand by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Republican party believes in the sustaining of an adequate army and navy that the dignity of the nation as a world power may be upheld, and it citizens in foreign countries afforded protection.

The question of Asiatic immigration has been dealt with diplomatically and with the minimum of international friction. This policy will be continued.

The conservation of natural resource is a matter of deep concern to the Republican party, and will continue to hold a prominent place in its program.

A Bureau of National Health, under Government direction, is a plan that deserves serious consideration and is favored by the candidate.

Publicity of campaign funds has been secured by the appointment of a Treasurer who is resident in New York State, and under legal obligation to make known all receipts and expenditures.

The candidate favors the passage of a law requiring the filing in a Federal office of all campaign contributions in the election of members of Congress and such other elections as come under the control of Congress.

Present conditions do not demand an income tax.

The election of Senators by the people is not a party question, but the candidate is inclined personally to favor this method.

The charges of extravagance and a deficit are shown to be unwarranted. The Republican regime shows an average surplus covering its period of power. Democrats voted for expenditures in detail that they now denounce in the aggregate.

The foreign policy of the Republican party has contributed greatly to the peace of the world, and the arbitration treaties signed with various great nations mark a big advance in this direction.—Louisville Herald.

SUMMARY OF PLATFORM ON WHICH REPUBLICANS ASK INDORSEMENT.

The American farmer's welfare is as important as that of wage-earners or capitalist. The Republican party in the past twelve years has aided the farmer in agriculture and in bringing to him the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service.

We recognized the social and economic advantages of good country roads maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owners. In this work we commend the growing practice of state aid.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis on which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting the present continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it might have equalled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacture.

The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president.

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the Another Republican policy which we

normal measure of protection at home must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal. We believe however that the rule of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

The Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among railroad employees.

The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage-workers generally, for their well-being means the well-being of all.

In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country, we earnestly favor the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement of the statutes against rebates and discriminations.

We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatever.

We favor such legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stock and bonds by interstate carriers.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping, and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted at the recent session of congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march to better government. Notwithstanding the indefensible filibustering of a Democratic minority in the house of representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the national monetary commission by the present congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose.

The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro.

We declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement, in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reason of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican party could be enacted and none of the steps here proposed could be taken under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

The Masterpiece.

"We have read your manuscript," said the publisher, "and are convinced that you have written a masterpiece. It will make your fame secure."

"Ah," replied the gratified author, "I am glad to hear you say so. I hope your judgment may be verified. And will you bring it out immediately?"

"No. That would be a fatal mistake. Nobody would ever take the trouble to discover its merits. Your labor would be wasted. Go out and do something to draw public attention to your self. Leave your wife and run away with an affinity, get arrested as an anarchist or try to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a barrel—anything to make everybody talk about you. We will have the book ready, so that it may be put on the market at the psychological moment. Good day, sir. I hope we may begin to hear from you soon."

Grass and Fruit Trees.

Extended experiments recently conducted in Germany have shown clearly that fruit trees suffer materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the tree and close up to the trunk. Various probable reasons for this effect, such as the removal of plant food and water by the grass also the supposed liberation of carbonic acid, which might prove injurious to the roots of the trees, have been demonstrated to be outside the primary cause of injury. After seven years' work it was concluded by an experimenter that the injurious effect could be due only to some poisonous substance formed in the soil by the roots of the grass. It is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining growth of grass under trees.

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APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Made by Judge Taft In Behalf of the Filipinos.

"A Great Missionary Work That is Certain to Promote Christian Civilization."

The extension of a vitalizing Christianity among the Filipinos as advocated by Judge Taft both before his speech of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency and in that document itself has been widely commented upon in the pulpits of the United States. The voice of the clergy has given earnest commendation to the attitude of Judge Taft, who when governor general of the islands exerted the utmost influence for amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the archipelago, and that, too, at the cost of great self-sacrifice on his own part in refusing the seat on the supreme bench, to which he was both called and commanded by President Roosevelt.

Never since he first assumed the burden of the governorship of the Philippines has the welfare of the Filipinos ceased to be close to the heart of Judge Taft. In his speech of acceptance again he reminded the Americans that it is the duty of this country as a strong, Christian and enlightened nation to give spiritual as well as material aid to the distant brown brethren.

Taft's Appeal to Church.

Rev. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of Roberts Park church, Indianapolis, Ind., in a recent sermon thus spoke of Judge Taft's appeal to the Christian people of America:

"Mr. Taft used words of wisdom in referring to this question in his notification speech. His appeal is not only to his party, but it is to the Christian church of America. It seems to me that every man whose heart beats loyalty to Jesus Christ must rejoice in the statement so truthfully made. Mr. Taft said: 'We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments in the Philippines and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a comprehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English and in industrial branches; we have constructed great government public works, roads and harbors; we have induced the private construction of 800 miles of railroad; we have policed the islands so that their condition as to law and order is better now than it has ever been in their history.'

"Mr. Taft is better fitted to speak on this question than any other man in the government today by virtue of his close connection with the problem, his experience and personal observation of the work being done; hence what he says will be heeded by the Christian church with intense interest.

Influence of Christian Civilization.
"More than ten years before Dewey sailed into Manila, Bishop Thoburn, our missionary bishop for fifty years in India, predicted that ere long the missionary would find an open door in the Philippines, but God alone knew how the door was to be opened.

"Now we hear Mr. Taft saying: 'We are engaged in the Philippines in a great missionary work that does our nation honor and is certain to promote in a most effective way the influence of Christian civilization. It is cowardly to lay down the burden until our purpose is achieved.' True, nor do we believe that the American people will allow this to be done. The sacrifice has been made, the song of the redeemed people will ere long fill heaven and earth with gladness. The selfish are ever lonely and joyless, but they who bring the sacrifice to the altar will find the joy of the Lord arise within them."

"According to His Folly."

"Shall the people rule?" is declared by the Democratic platform and candidate to be the overshadowing issue now under discussion. It is no issue. Surely the people shall rule; surely the people have ruled; surely the people do rule. Thus Candidate Sherman replies to Candidate Bryan, and if the latter was looking for a straight answer he certainly got it. But those familiar with the mental processes of Mr. Bryan know that he would welcome no reply, but that his absurd question was asked to instill doubt in the minds of his more thoughtful followers.

Democratic Discouragement.

At the risk of calling down upon ourselves further execrations from a few of the faithful and fanatical we make bold to remark that the indifference of the South Carolina Democrats to the cause of Mr. Bryan seems to justify our prediction some months ago that the campaign would end with the Denver convention. We wish that we could be disillusioned; we wish that the Democrats of South Carolina and of the country would sharply rebuke us for saying that there was an absence of enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan.—Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

Making or Keeping Promises.

The difference between Mr. Taft's promise of tariff revision and Mr. Bryan's pledges in the same direction is that Mr. Taft if elected will be in position to redeem his pledge, while Mr. Bryan if elected would be powerless to accomplish anything with a Republican senate arrayed against his free trade plans.—Omaha Bee.

The New Watch.

The young man drew forth a fine gold watch.

"Please regulate this," he said. "A birthday present, eh?" said the watchmaker. "Now, listen, and I'll give you some pointers about how to keep this watch in fine condition.

"Wind it in the morning instead of at night.

"At least once a year have it oiled. Remember that its balance swings 18,000 times a year, all on one little drop of oil. A wheelbarrow wouldn't stand such treatment. It would shriek for lubrication, but the small voice of the watch cannot be heard.

"After mending or cleaning examine your watch's screw heads and frames. If they are scratched the workman has been careless. He is a man to be avoided. Patronize him no more.

"Don't grumble if your mainspring breaks. This accident is due to some unknown condition of the weather. There are mainspring epidemics, like influenza ones. Just now such an epidemic is afoot. I have taken out sixty fractured mainsprings this week."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Got It.

He had the air of a man who was particularly well satisfied with himself.

"I tell you," he said, "there's nothing like having sickness in the family to convince a man that he can do a good many things that he never would have dared to attempt before. Now, today I am going to buy a gown for my little girl. Her mother can't get out, you know, and so I am going to do it myself."

On the day following he had the air of a man who was particularly dissatisfied with himself.

"What's the matter?" he was asked.

"Couldn't you get that gown?"

"Couldn't I get it?" he repeated.

"Couldn't I get it! Hang it all, the trouble is that I did get it!"

"Something wrong with it?"

"Something! If it was only 'something' I wouldn't mind. My taste is wrong, my judgment is wrong, the color is wrong, the size is wrong and the price is wrong."—Chicago Post.

Seeing Ourselves.

"The man who can pick out the best picture of himself is a rare bird," said a photographer. "Even an author, who is reputedly a poor judge of his own work, exercises vast wisdom in selecting his best book compared with the person who tries to choose his best photograph. Every famous man or woman who has been photographed repeatedly has his favorite picture. Usually it is the worst in the collection. It shows him with an unnatural expression sitting or standing in an unnatural attitude.

"The inability to judge of his best picture must be due to the average man's ignorance as to how he really looks, or perhaps it can be partly attributed to a desire to look other than he does. A stout man will swear that the photograph most nearly like him is one that makes him look thin, a thin man the one that makes him look stout. The solemn man selects the jolliest picture, the jovial man the most cadaverous.

On Again, Off Again.

A young New York artist who is almost as noted for his convivial tendencies as he is for his genius was recently asked by a friend:

"What does your wife think of these spells? I should think she would not submit to them."

"When I have a spree," confessed the intemperate one frankly, "she is just as good to me as any one possibly could be. She takes care of me and nurses me back to decency with a kindness that is superhuman—it is angelic and beyond belief.

"But once I am sober again she begins to nag me to promise her and swear to her that I never, never, never again will drink a drop, and she keeps at me so determinedly and so persistently that—by Jove—she makes me so desperate that I have to go and fill up again so I can forget it."

Her Name.

One needs patience to succeed as a teacher of the young, as this brief dialogue in one of our elementary schools may show:

Scholar—I've left home now, ma'am.

Teacher—What's her name?

"She's called after me—Fanny."

"Yes, but what's her other name?"

"She has no other."

"But what does the woman next door call her?"

"She doesn't speak to the woman next door."

A Hard Job.

"Didn't you say six months ago that if Miss Tipkins wouldn't marry you you would throw yourself into the deepest part of the sea? Now, Miss Tipkins married some one else three months ago and yet you haven't!"

"Oh, it's easy to talk, but let me tell you it is not such an easy matter to find the deepest part of the sea."

Substitutes.

Doctor—Have you given him the champagne and oysters, as I ordered? Patient's Wife—Well, no, sir, I couldn't afford that, so I got him some ginger beer and whehks instead. Do it matter, sir?—London Telegraph.

Reminders.

Counsel (to witness)—Now, allow me to remind you of what happened to Balaam. Witness—Certainly. But allow me to remind you that it was this ass that warned him.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—Lowell.

DENIES THAT BRYAN

"COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President Is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burke of Pittsburg in an address on "The Powers of the President" says:

"The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse senate. As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter.

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each possesses a strong individual character, which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of the election alone.

"As a disturber of money's peace the president is without a rival in the world. Through the agencies under his control he will this year disburse a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in addition to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements.

"In view of the fact that during the fifteen years of Bryan leadership the states controlled by his party have decreased from 23 to 12, the number of senators from 48 to 31, the number of representatives in congress from 220 to 104 and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground, whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly heterogeneous mass of Populistic elements, the American people can see little prospects of a constructive policy if Mr. Bryan should succeed."

Things Bryan Would Forget.

The most important, because the most curiously novel, feature of Mr. Bryan's address is his apothecosis of the party platform. A new doctrine of infallibility is embodied in these sentences at the very beginning of Mr. Bryan's speech:

A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. A platform announces a party's position on the questions which are at issue, and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval.

It is natural that Mr. Bryan should disavow certain "omitted issues," such as free silver, government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, attacks upon the courts and other theories which at times he sanctioned overhastily in the past. But he is unfortunate in his manner of expressing that disavowal.

A party platform is not political holy writ. The American people choose for president a man, not a clerk, to carry out the orders of a convention committee. A platform is not a prophetic code of conduct, but a summary of basic principles, to be altered, amended or enlarged according to the country's needs.—Philadelphia North American.

Union Labor Vote.

Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1907 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauque county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:

"I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peerless one" is not honest. Mr. Taft is a law-abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

Keeping in the Spotlight.

Candidate Chafin, having fallen into the water tank out west and having stopped half a brick with his person at Springfield, will, if he is going to keep in the limelight, have to lose his diamonds or do a backflip with Mrs. Nation.—Minneapolis Journal.

Kernology.

It is said the Democratic vice presidential candidate is not a vegetarian after all. Kernivorous, eh? Help! Police!—New York Mail.

Not a Wail For Bryan.

"Let us have the worst," says the Brooklyn Eagle. That sounds like, though it isn't a declaration for Bryan.—New York Tribune.

Candidate Sherman has been presented with a loving cup. The next thing in order is to present Candidate Kern with a shaving cup.—Omaha Bee.

Stumping Competition.

That competition is at least the backbone if not the life of trade is illustrated by the big city department stores, especially those located in the same district, where rivalry runs high and the efforts to attract trade are studied with particular care in time of depression. That this same incentive for progress is not given to stores in the country may be one cause—or is it effect?—of the degeneration of some of our rural districts in the east. One of the heads of a prominent New York concern who spent a vacation in New England last summer went to the local "general store" to buy a few yards of a certain cloth.

"We don't keep it," said the storekeeper.

"Why not?" was the reply. "This is a staple. How can you get along without it?"

"Waal," was the indifferent explanation, "we jest can't keep it. I laid in some a short spell ago, but it was bought out, and every time I've got some it only gets sold. There's no use trying to keep it here!"—System.

Too Particular.

The finical customer at the fish market pointed at a sign in the window with this inscription upon it: "Anjovis."

"What does that mean?" he asked.

"Anjovis," answered the proprietor, "are little fishes. Didn't ye never hear of 'em?"

"You mean anchovies, don't you?"

"Not unless you want to buy some, sir," sternly spoke the proprietor. "If a man wants to buy my fish he can call 'em what he darn please. When I'm puttin' up signs on my fish I'll call 'em what I darn please, and anybody who don't like 'em don't have to look at 'em, sir."

The finical customer muttered an apology and escaped further trouble by purchasing a dime's worth of smoked herring, a harmless, unassuming fish about whose name there could be no possible dispute.—Chicago Tribune.

The Elephant at Bay.

Twenty years of experience tells me that a whole regiment of lions cannot produce the same moral effect as one twelve foot African tusker when he cocks his big, sail-like ears, draws himself up to his full height and looks at you, letting off at the same time a blood curdling scream, while in all probability others invisible to you are stampeding on all sides with the din and vibration of an earthquake. Surrounded in a dense jungle by a herd of elephants, they seem to block out the whole horizon. One I measured was actually sixteen feet from edge of ear to edge of ear. No wonder my insignificant self seemed to shrivel and my huge express rifle to dwindle into a mere pea shooter. Try as I will on such occasions, I can never overcome my sense of terror and always feel inclined to throw down my elephant gun and run for safety till I drop.—W. G. Fitz-Gerald in Success Magazine.

The Too Faithful Dog.

A party of young Australians wanting a fish dinner filled a bottle with dynamite, attached a waterproof fuse and flung it into a pool in a creek. One of them had a retriever who had been taught to retrieve anything flung into the water, and the bottle had hardly touched the surface before Watch was after it. They yelled at him to leave it alone, but he paid no attention and soon was swimming shoreward with the blazing bomb in his mouth. The young men ran for their lives, and the poor beast, thinking it all a great joke, came galloping after. He was within twenty yards of the hindmost when there was a stunning crash. Two of the men were thrown down, though, fortunately, not badly hurt. But of the unfortunate dog hardly a trace was left.—Fry's Magazine.

The Strainer.

It was the first time she had ever used a telephone, and the drug clerk detected the fact by the nervous way in which she held the receiver.

"Dear me!" she exclaimed timidly. "Why are all those sivelelike holes in the mouthpiece?"

"They are there for a purpose," replied the drug clerk solemnly.

"What purpose?"

"Why, so you can strain your voice."

And she was so embarrassed she forgot the number she was to call up.

He Would Return.

"Fifty dollars is the price," said the magistrate, "and I hope, sir, never to see you here again."

"Never to see me here again? Why, you're not resigning, are you?"

And with a nonchalant laugh Tooring-Karr threw a crisp fifty dollar bill to the clerk, entered his waiting ninety horsepower racer and set out to break another speed law.—New York Press.

His Principal Occupation.

The art photographer had visited the farm. "I want to make an exhaustive study of this particular bit of landscape," he said, "and would like to have your hired man retain his present position on the fence there. Can he sit still?" "For days at a time," replied the farmer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Paying For Meles.

"Yes, sir," said the druggist, "we have all sorts of porous plasters. What sort do you want?"

"Well—er—which kind has the fewest holes in it?" asked Stinjay. "I want to get my money's worth."

Nature teaches us to love our friends, but religion teaches us to love our enemies.—French Proverb.

That New Suit.

You are thinking of getting--if it's on the Fashion Plate--is here, ready to wear the moment you put it on.

You'll admire yourself and feel as though others admired you and they will, too. It doesn't take such an awful lot of money to dress well when you know where to trade. You may have a corps of tailors dancing at your attendance, but none of them can design for you prettier garments than these Fall Suits which we are now showing and pricing at \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$17 and \$18. Something to suit every pocketbook and the very best on the market for the price. Your Suit desire can be readily satisfied here. Come; see.

Carson & Co

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Ky.

The Clothiers.

Revealed.

An insurance agent was trying to induce a hard man to deal with to take out a policy on his house. After listening to him for an hour while he painted in vivid colors the extreme danger of fire consuming the house the hard man to deal with said:

"Do you really think it likely that my house will burn down within the time that the policy will run?"

"Certainly," replied the agent. "Have I not been trying all this time to convince you that I do?"

"Then," said the hard man to deal with, "why is your company so anxious to bet me money that it will not?"

The agent was silent and thoughtful for a moment; then he drew the other apart into an unfrequented place and whispered in his ear:

"My friend, I will impart to you a dark secret. Years ago the company disgraced me before my sweetheart. Under an assumed name I have wormed myself into its service for revenge, and as there is a heaven above us I will have its heart's blood!"

Humiliating.

Champ Clark frequently visited Washington before his election to the house and thought he was pretty well known there. On one occasion, says the Washington Star, he came to the capital on business for a client. He was surprised and pleased to meet an old friend and townsman at the hotel Mr. Clark had selected for his stay.

"Well, well, if it isn't Brown!" exclaimed Mr. Clark. "I'm glad to see you. Is there anything I can do for you?"

Then Mr. Clark took his friend by the arm and marched him to the hotel desk, saying, "I can do you a good turn, anyhow."

"Clerk," added Mr. Clark when they had reached that functionary, "this is my friend Mr. Brown. I want you to treat him right. Let him have whatever he wants, and if he gets too extravagant and runs out of cash just charge it to me."

"Why, yes," said the clerk. "I know Mr. Brown very well, sir, but who are you?"

"Little boy," asked the new teacher, "what is your name?"

"I'll have to write it for you, miss," he said hesitatingly.

"Why? My hearing is quite good! Your name, boy!"

"I'd rather not tell you."

"Surely you can't be ashamed of it?"

"No, miss, but—"

"Then we will not waste any more time, if you please! I am waiting!"

The small boy's eyes rolled wildly in their sockets, and his face became contorted with pain as he began:

"Ku-kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk-Clarence!"

That's my first name, miss. But my other name is Pup-pup-pup-pup-Perkins! I never stutter 'cept when I'm speaking my name, and when I'm nagged like this I get a whole lot worse, miss."

A Race With the Sun.

An English magazine says that if an

serial machine were capable of traveling at any rate up to 1,000 miles an hour a traveler in it, starting westward from London at a speed of 600 miles an hour, would arrest the progress of time. If he started at 10 a. m., it would always be to him 10 a. m. Should he find his unending day monotonous he could reverse his direction and get a quick succession of short days and nights of some six hours' duration, but he could regulate the length by the speed of his machine. Suppose he traveled from London one night at 10 o'clock westward at a speed of 1,000 miles per hour. He would soon experience the sensation of seeing the sun rising in the west where it had set a short time before.

Noise.

Noise, at first cultivated in this land by the Indians, has reached its climax in the college yell. It is used at political conventions, at christenings and at women's clubs. No monument was necessary for the man who first invented noise. His work lives after him.

Noise is used by cities, which have the first call for it. They split it up into as many sounds as possible and divide it among all.

Noise varies in its volume and intensity, from embryonic and immature sawmill to a baby crying in the night.—Life.

Its Origin.

"So you don't believe in the story of Jonah and the whale?"

"No," answered Mr. Meekton thoughtfully.

"How do you suppose it originated?"

"Well, I suppose Jonah had been away from home for some time and had to tell his wife something."—Kansas City Newsbook.

His Only Want.

Billionaire's Daughter—You wrong him, papa. He doesn't love me for my money. He scoffs at the world's sordid eagerness for wealth. Papa—What proof have you, child? Billionaire's Daughter—Why, only last night he told me he didn't care if he was never able to make a penny in his life if he only had me.

New York City.

In 1885 New York had only twenty-eight millionaires; now it has over 2,000.

About 45,000 marriages are solemnized every year, one in every eleven minutes.

Over 476,000,000 gallons of water are used every day in Greater New York. There are 112 theaters and two grand opera houses, seating about 110,000 people.

A child is born every four minutes and a death occurs every seven minutes in New York city.—Success Magazine.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BRYAN DEAL WITH HEARST

Publisher Says Candidate
Asked His Support

Chairman of Committee On
Platform Paymaster of
Oil Trust.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11.—Two thousand persons listened to the formal notification of John Temple Graves as nominee of the Independence party for Vice President of the United States at the Casino Theater to-night. Hearst and a score of others prominent in the party were on the platform while Mr. Graves was given an ovation.

William Randolph Hearst was received with cheers. Mr. Hearst started his address by explaining his leaving the Democratic party. He declared if W. J. Bryan was sincere he should not have approached him four months ago with the proposition to support him (William J. Bryan) in the campaign and he (Bryan) would support him (Hearst) in the next campaign.

Mr. Hearst said in part: "I have come all the way from New York to make an explanation not an apology of why I have ceased to call myself a Democrat and have withdrawn from the support of Mr. Bryan."

Coming to the present campaign he said: "Look at this man Haskell, whom Bryan made Chairman of his Committee on Platform and Treasurer of his campaign fund. This man Haskell known as a political paymaster of the Standard Oil, is chosen by Mr. Bryan, first to make a platform the Standard Oil will approve of and the to collect from the Standard Oil the material expression of their approval."

Mr. Bryan has hauled down his flag and surrendered. When in all of Mr. Bryan's vacillating course, with its ignominious conclusions, could I find an inspiration for further devotion or opportunity for honorable approval.

"I have come to regard Mr. Bryan as a trickster a trimmer, a traitor. Mr. Bryan alleges that I am angry at him because he did not support me for the Presidency at St. Louis four years ago. That is not true. If Mr. Bryan thought I was not the most available candidate it was his duty to oppose me."

But if Mr. Bryan thought I was not the proper candidate he should not have approached me in New York four months ago with a proposition to support me in the next campaign if I would support him in their campaign. When Thomas L. Higen was introduced the audience shouted with enthusiasm. The Presidential candidate talked about thirty minutes and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Yancey Carter, Independence candidate for Governor, arrived late in the evening Mr. Carter made a very brief address.

John Temple Graves introduced Yancey Carter. He declared Mr. Carter had come at the cost of great physical pain to disprove a story that there was a disruption in the Independence party.

It Can't Be Beat.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney trouble it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee at all drug stores 50c.

What a Ton of Gold is Worth.

On the first page of the Sun Sunday morning at the top of the sixth column was a dispatch from Helena, Mont., announcing the discovery of ore (gold, I suppose) 80 per cent pure worth \$30,000,000 a ton. Now, gold is worth \$20 a troy ounce. Its coinage value is \$20.67. A pound avoirdupois equals 14.7 troy ounces, but only 14.7-12 ounces troy, the latter ounce being a little heavier than the former. A ton of pure gold (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) or 29,166 ounces troy is worth a little over \$583,000. A ton of ore 80 per cent pure would be worth a little over \$466,000. This \$30,000,000 is nearly 70 times too much. Does the mine yield radium?

This recalls a wild rumor that got into circulation during the Boer war that President Kruger had left, taking with him over a million sterling in gold. I forget the exact sum named but it would have weighed about 10 tons. The report did not say whether he carried it in his waistcoat pocket or in a suit case.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliancy vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its firmness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate woman's organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native American medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

(Too late for last week.)

COOL SPRINGS.

Sept. 9.—The protracted meeting is progressing nicely at Prentiss.

Mr. Warren Hines of near Bowling Green visited his brother Mr. S. W. Hines Sunday.

Miss Vada Stevens of Mercer Mines was the guest of her Aunt Annie Benson Saturday night.

Misses Ula and Benita Dunn were the guests of Miss Audra Growbarger Tuesday night.

Mrs. Threlkel has returned to her home at Bowling Green after two months' visit at her daughters Mrs. Dunn.

Mr. Frank Tanner and sister Miss Nannie visited their Uncle Mr. O. E. Scott Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Dennis and family, Mr. Roscoe Wilson and wife was the guest of Mr. G. W. Benson Sunday.

There was a large crowd at the picnic at Shultztown Saturday, every body seemed to enjoy themselves.

Mr. Birch Wilson and wife of Beaver Dam, spent Sunday at Mr. O. E. Scotts.

Mr. T. C. Dennis and Mr. Roscoe Wilson attended the show at Rocheste Monday.

Miss Mamie Rogers has returned home from Nelson where she has been visiting her grandmother.

T. C. Dennis has been trading mules and cows. You can't keep Clarence down he will trade a little any way, we do not think the panichas struck Clarence yet.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physician as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kansas Corn Crop.

In 1905 Kansas raised about an average crop of corn, but the yield was more than that of all South America, which, of course, includes the much-advertised Argentina; was over 80,000,000 bushels greater than the combined crops of Canada and Mexico, and exceeded the same year's crops of Egypt, Italy, France, Bulgaria and Russia proper together.—F. D. Colburn.

Do the right thing if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powder and snuffs for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passage and the throat whereas medicines made with mercury merely dry up the secretion and leaves you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real remedy, not a delusion. All druggists, 50 cents or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

HIS WEIRD EXPERIENCE WHILE DRUNK.

Taken to Morgue as Dead He
Wakes on Slab Surrounded
By Cadavers.

Waking on a marble slab for the dead in the morgue yesterday morning surrounded by white-robed pale cadavers, and to see assistants of the Coroner preparing to inject embalming fluid in his body was the experience of William Hayes a butcher employed by the Flood Grocery Company.

The harrowing and unique experience was the result of a night's alleged free-imbibing on the part of Mr. Hayes, who had gone in the alley between Lawrence and Larimer streets on Fifteenth street to sit down for a few minutes until his car should come along.

The long wait for the owl permitted Hayes to fall asleep. Patrolman Lon Meredith happened along and, seeing the man lying in the alley attempted to arouse him, and then telephoned for the patrol wagon. A few night stragglers had gathered about the seemingly dead man and some one telephoned the Coroner's office. The morgue is only a few steps distance and Deputy Coroner Hansen and Young, without waiting for the dead wagon picked up one of the wicker baskets and hurried away down the alley.

The body gave no sign of life. There was no pulse and the man seemed not to be breathing. Hays was lifted into the wicker basket, the lid was closed and he was carried away to the morgue. The "corpse" was taken in through the rear door, the dim lights in the morgue were turned up and the clothes were stripped off.

The limp body was placed on a marble slab, which had been occupied by murderers, suicides, people killed in accidents and many who had to be buried at the expense of the county.

Embalming fluid was brought. Deputy Coroner Young remarked that he thought he would "give him a snort." No intimation that they were dealing with a live man crossed the men's minds. Pale and silent, without a sign of life, the "corpse" was not different from the others in the morgue. A knife was brought for the incision whereby the fluid could enter the body.

Fortunately for Hays, he came to sudden consciousness. He rolled over and his eyes upon the hard features of an unknown man who had met death at the hands of the gambler George Ziegler, 10 days ago. He looked above him, but only the white, ghastly walls of the morgue met his eyes. Then the stifling smell of the ingredients employed in the embalming preparation assailed his nostrils. He shuddered and rose up, to find himself naked and a man standing about him, with open mouth and a knife, also open.

In spite of his stupor, Hays began to take a lively interest in the proceedings. Deputy Young, who had been about to inject the fluid, stood back against and then recovering his voice called the other assistants, who were sleeping in the next room. Hayes saw his trousers lying in a white sheet near him. They were about to be wrapped up and retained as evidence for his identification.

At that moment there came a loud rapping at the rear door of the Coroner's office and Captain Carter and Patrolman Meredith burst into the place. Hayes was quietly putting on his trousers and made the remark that he couldn't see the joke. Then it occurred to him to ask where he was. Finally some one told him. If he had not awakened as he did, in another second a knife would have been plunged into his throat and he would have been a corpse in reality. In spite of the humor of the situation no one was exactly prepared to laugh until a broad grin broke over the features of Hayes.

"Will some one kindly hand me my shoes from under that slab?"

Patrolman Meredith brought his shoes to him. Hayes dressed, slid off the slab which had been prepared for accommodation, and borrowing car fare, walked out the morgue door. Hayes was a guard in an insane asylum for nine years, and he says it was this fact that helped him in keeping his head during the thrilling awakening of yesterday morning.—Denver Republican.

Notice to All Interested.

It having been ordered by the Ohio County Union of the A. S. of E. at its last meeting that we act as receivers, reorganizers and organizers of locals we desire to state that any community or local desiring our services may procure same by arranging for a meeting and giving us a week's notice.

S. L. STEVENS, Pres.
DAVID MORELAND, Ex-Pres.

Behold the Candidate.

Behold the candidate! He cometh like a flower and retireth from the race busted. His friends fill him with false hopes and atmosphere. He swelleth like a toad and calleth the earth his'n. He smiled upon all mankind and sloppeth over with good humor. Kisses the children and scatters the microbes among the innocent babies. He privately enweth a clove when he meeteth a preacher, and as he converseth with him in pious tones he standeth to leeward and curbeth his breath with a strong bite. He goeth home late at night to his weary wife? with a berry breath and hicketh forth without breakfast, saying, "I go to see a man." The dead beat who lieth around in wait then pulleth his leg. He "nailed a lie," but before election day comes he runneth out of nails. He giveth liberally to the church; he signeth a friend's note; he sendeth a small keg hither and a large keg thither; he yields up his substance with apparent alacrity. After the election he goeth out back of the barn and kicketh himself and teareth his hair and calleth himself a tarnation fool. —Albion Journal.

Dairying and Farming.

Butter has a market value of \$50 a ton, and it removes less than 50 cents' worth of fertilizer from the soil. On the other hand, a ton of wheat has a market value of \$22 and removes \$7.50 of fertilizer from the soil. Any one can see by this that dairying is worth a good deal more to a new country than the growing of wheat if the value of keeping up the fertility of the soil is fully appreciated.—Field and Farm.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Sunflower Philosophy.

What some men enjoy would cause others to commit suicide.

Parents and turkeys are always treated will before Christmas.

It is as natural for a boy to have dirty hands as it is for a cat to have fits.

Many people would be more truthful but for their uncontrollable desire to talk.

It always makes some people fingers tingle to hear a child talk impudently to its parents.

If a woman's husband thinks she is good looking the whole world thinks so, so far as she should care or know.

When a man wants to "work" a newspaper reporter he begins by telling him how many years he has been taking the paper.

When a politician says that he will never let up in his campaign until the country is redeemed he means until he is elected.

When you are in love, don't tell your adored one you are not worthy of her (or him). She (or he) may remember it after you are married and throw it up to you.

(Too late for last week.)

WILLIAMS MINES.

Sept. 3.—School at this place began Monday with 191 enrolled, Mr. Shultz teacher.

Miss Algie Tichenor, who has been quite ill, at her home in Center town, is able to be at her place as cashier for Williams Coal Co.

Mrs. Jack Smith has returned home from a two weeks visit to her sister, in Ind.

Mrs. Virgil Craddock and little son Wilbur, of Greenville are visiting her mother, Mrs. Will Harris.

Mr. James Greenwood and daughter Hadarsiah of Washington, Ind. are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Thomas Smith left Monday for Cincinnati to buy the rail millinery for Brown Mercantile Co.

Born, recently to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blackburn a fine boy.

Mrs. Taylor Rowe, of Central Grove is visiting her daughter Mrs. Esil Bishop.

Mrs. Calvin Craddock went to Beaver Dam Wednesday.

Mrs. Melvina Lewis who has been quite ill all summer is no better at this writing.

A large crowd attended the baptizing at the pond, Saturday evening. Rev. I. M. Home Baptized 46.

Mr. Will Vaughn, of Central City, has taken a position in the Company Store here, and will move his family next week.

Born to the wife of Lonnie Minton a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Smith entertained at dinner Friday last, in honor of their guests, Mrs. Greenwood and daughter Hadarsiah, of Washington Ind. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, Mr. James Greenwood, Mrs. J. B. Hurndon, Mrs. Calvin Craddock, Misses Hadarsiah Greenwood, and Myrtle Hurndon.

The Rev. Hoene, who has been conducting the revival meeting here for the past five weeks closed Friday night, with 123 conversions and 57 additions to the church.

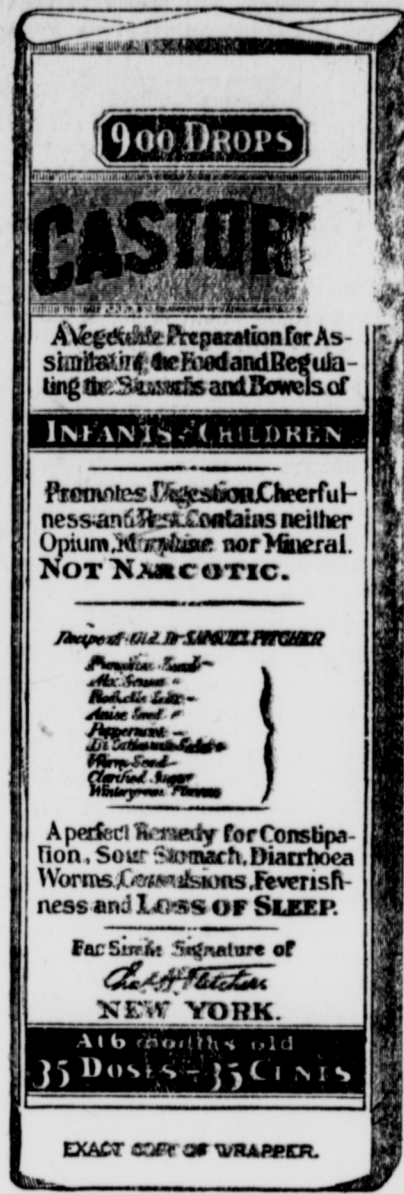
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In
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For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA



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THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Courier-Journal.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Lippencott's and Cosmopolitan...	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and National Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Taylor-Trotwood Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine...	1.35

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ONE OF THE FOUR HUNDRED

Styles of Woollens is waiting your choice at our place. We can suit the most particular man. Come over to our place as soon as possible and we will certainly make it interesting for you without even asking for your order. We have the nerve to think that you will ask us to measure you up even without saying a word to you about it, because our samples and prices talk for themselves. We also clean ladies and gentlemen's clothes in a satisfactory way.

CLUB RATE \$1.00 PER MONTH

Don't Forget the Place.

THE PANTIUM,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Prop.

Hartford Republican.

C. M. BARNETT - - - - - EDITOR

TELEPHONES.
Camberland.....40.
South River.....22.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN,
of New York.

For Member of Congress Fourth Dist.,
DR. DAVID W. GADDIE,
of La Rue County.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Esq. W. S. Dean, a candidate for Representative from Ohio county, subject to the Republican primary election January 9, 1909.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Judge W. B. Taylor, a candidate for re-election to the position of Judge of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9th 1909.

We are authorized to announce J. U. Wade, of Fordville, a candidate for Judge of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce Judge R. H. Wedding of West Hartford precinct, a candidate for Judge of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce E. G. Barrass, a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce U. G. Ragland, of Sulphur Springs precinct, a candidate for County Court Clerk, of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce C. E. Smith, of West Hartford precinct, a candidate for County Attorney of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce, S. A. Anderson of West Hartford precinct, a candidate for County Attorney, of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce J. Thomas Allen, of Rosine precinct, a candidate for Sheriff of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce T. H. Black, of West Hartford precinct, a candidate for Sheriff of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce G. A. Ralph, of Ralph precinct, a candidate for Sheriff of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce S. A. Bratcher, of Point Pleasant precinct, a candidate for Sheriff of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce T. H. Benton, of Centertown precinct, a candidate for Sheriff of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election January 9th, 1909.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce G. Davis Royal, a candidate for Assessor of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce Bernard Felix, a candidate for Assessor of Ohio county, subject to the Republican primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

We are authorized to announce Halley E. Brown, of Cool Springs precinct, a candidate for County School Superintendent, of Ohio County, subject to the Republican Primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce Henry Leach, of Cromwell precinct, a candidate for County School Superintendent, subject to the Republican primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce W. M. Plener a candidate for re-election for Jailer of Ohio county, subject to the action of the Republican primary election, January 9, 1909.

We are authorized to announce W. P. Midkiff, of North Rockport precinct, a candidate for Jailer of Ohio county, subject to the Republican primary election, January 9, 1909.

FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce Daniel King, a candidate for Coroner of Ohio county, subject to the Republican primary election, January 9, 1909.

Col. Henry Watterson has not yet dined with Booker Washington.

Col. Guffey, still seems to be running the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.

The guaranteed safe arrival of airships might also make a good campaign issue.

Now watch the Hughes band wagon fill up. They will soon be sitting on the horses necks.

Instead of guaranteed bank deposits, most people would prefer a guarantee that they will have deposits.

The bad things which Tom Watson has to say about Mr. Bryan is apparently going to last to the end of the campaign.

It's becoming pretty well understood that the man who fires on "Uncle" Joe Cannon, may expect a broadside in return.

Judge Parker's refusal to run for Governor in New York, indicates that there are some sore spots on him, left over from the 1904 campaign.

If the tariff is taken off wool, in the name of all fairness, the dog tax should remain in Kentucky. With free wool a dog will be more valuable than a sheep.

If Mr. Bryan keeps on giving the lie to Hearst and others, who are making charges against him, he may be able soon to form an "Annies club" of his own.

The Vermont legislature will have two Democrats in the Senate. No doubt they will have a time of it deciding who shall be the leader of the minority.

That the Hearst party is going to make inroads on the Bryan vote is now beyond question, and it would be no surprise to see several of the far Southern States go Republican as a result.

Now comes the news that David B. Hill will after all be deterred from taking an active part in the campaign for Bryan, on account of poor health. This brings David's Democracy under suspicion again. The real Democrats put off getting sick until the morning after the election.

Mr. Hearst has pointed out a number of corroborating circumstances to prove the truth of his assertion that Mr. Bryan proffered to support him for President in 1912, in return for his support this year. He omitted the strongest circumstance however, and that is that Mr. Bryan is his speech of acceptance declared that he would not be a candidate again, if elected this year.

It is alright for Republican speakers to condemn lawlessness and night riding. So we all do. However, the Night Rider question is not a National issue, like the Trust question. Republican speakers should in our opinion, show up the Republicans record upon those questions with which the President and Congress will have to deal. The Republican record is one of which we need not be ashamed upon all the questions which have presented themselves, since it has been in power, and more votes will be won and held by free, and full presentation of the history of the Republican party than upon anything else.

This Week's Hartford Herald contains a vague insinuation against some Republican County officer who is charged with neglect of official duties, to attempt to some "side issue." We do not know what is meant by the Herald and request that it particularize. In the meantime the same old story about those living in glass houses, is again called to the attention of its editors. Our recollection is, that one of the Herald's editors, years ago, played County School Superintendent and ran the Hartford Herald at the same time, and we also call attention to the fact that this same editor is Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court to which position the Hartford Herald is a side issue, or the Master Commissionship is a side issue to the Herald. In either case the Herald is in poor attitude to offer the criticism contained in it's last issue against someone, but no one in particular.

In the election held in the state of Maine for state officers last Monday, the Republican majority was about 8,000. This is a falling off from the majority four years ago of about 16,000. The vote of both parties fell off materially. The election hinged upon local questions, purely. The state of Maine has a prohibition law and has had for fifteen years. During that time opposition to the law has grown up, and a large element desires a re-submission of the question to the vote of the people. In the recent election the Democrats took the re-submission end of the question, while the Republicans stood for a continuation of the present law. National issues were not considered to any extent by the voters and the result has no significance as to the coming presidential election. The contest was fought out much more upon local lines, than in the recent Vermont election.

OHIO COUNTY FAIR BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

List of Those who were Successful In Drawing Purses.

The members of the Ohio County Fair Company together with their able assistants, furnished the biggest and decidedly the best fair, last week ever held in Ohio County. We furnish herewith a full list of the awards:

Rag Carpet, strictly rag, Miss Bertha Phillips \$2.00

Pair home made blankets, Miss Bertha Phillips \$1.00

Best rug, in rag, Miss Bertha Phillips \$1.00

Neatest made gentleman's shirt, unlaundred, Mrs. T. J. Smith, \$1.00.

Neatest calico dress, style and machine work considered, Mrs. Albert Rial \$1.50.

Cotton Embroidery, any stitch, Miss Sue Yeiser, \$1.00.

Silk Embroidery, any stitch, Mrs. Maggie Griffin \$1.00.

Handsomest tray cover or carving cloth, Mrs. Maggie Griffin, \$1.00.

Handsomest Center Piece, Miss Sue Yeiser, \$1.00.

Handsomest bureau scarf, Mrs. Annie Berry \$1.00.

Handsomest Mantel Lambrequin, Mrs. Dr. J. L. Smith \$1.00.

Handsomest Piano cover, Mrs. E. M. Morton, \$1.00

Handsomest napkins, not less than six, Mrs. Ella Pirtle, \$1.00.

Handsomest sofa pillow, Mrs. E. M. Morton, \$1.00.

Best pair hemstitched pillow cases, Mrs. E. M. Morton, \$1.00.

Handsomest fancy handkerchief, Mr. E. M. Morton, \$1.00.

Neatest hemstitched handkerchief for lady or gentleman, Mrs. Jno. T. Moore, \$1.00.

Best and handsomest calico quilt, Mrs. Dr. J. L. Smith, \$1.00.

Best specimen Battenburg lace, Mayme Smith, \$1.00.

Best specimen crocheted lace, Mrs. Maggie Griffin \$1.00.

Neatest apron for lady or child, Miss Ada Miller, \$1.00.

Handsomest Silk quilt, Mrs. Dr. J. L. Smith, \$1.00.

Handsomest worsted quilt, Mrs. J. N. Jarnagin, \$1.00.

Best specimen drawn work in cotton, or linen, Mrs. Maggie Griffin, \$1.50.

Handsomest bouquet, Mrs. T. J. Smith, \$1.00.

Best specimen, band painting, Mrs. Mildred Oldham, \$1.00.

Best cucumber pickles, sour, Mrs. R. H. Gillespie, \$1.00.

Best display of Jelly, five varieties, Mrs. Albert Rial, \$1.00.

Best quart peach preserves, Mrs. T. J. Smith, \$1.00.

Best quart pear preserves, Mrs. J. S. Cecil, \$1.00.

Best pint home-made grape wine, Mrs. J. S. Cecil, \$1.00.

Best pint blackberry cordial, Mrs. Iah Collins, \$1.00.

Best pint raspberry wine, Mrs. J. S. Cecil, \$1.00.

Best pint blackberry cordial, Mrs. Albert Rial, \$1.00.

Best coconut cake, Mrs. J. S. Cecil, \$1.00.

Best chocolate cake, Mrs. John W. Sanderfur, \$1.00.

Loaf soft rising bread, Mrs. Frank Black, \$1.00.

Loaf, corn light bread, Mrs. T. J. Smith, \$1.00.

One pound butter, Miss Ada Miller, \$1.00.

Five pounds comb honey, Mrs. J. S. Cecil, \$1.00.

Best half bushel apples, Mrs. Albert Rial, \$1.00.

Best peck of pears, Mrs. Leslie Combs, \$1.00.

Best water melon, J. T. Hodges, \$1.00.

Best pumpkin, James Pirtle, \$1.50.

One half bushel No 2 red wheat, J. B. York, \$1.50.

One half bushel Oats, Harry Brown, \$1.00.

One-half bushel Irish potatoes, John P. Foster, 50c.

One-half bushel sweet potatoes, J. L. Brown, 50c.

Best white corn, one half bushel, in ear, John P. Foster, \$1.00.

Best one-half bushel yellow corn in ear, J. T. Hodges, \$1.00.

Barred Plymouth Rock cock and hen, John P. Foster, \$1.50.

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet, John P. Foster, \$1.50.

Bronze turkey hen, Mrs. L. F. Bennett, \$2.00.

Bronze turkey hen, Mrs. L. F. Bennett, \$1.00.

Best collection of chickens, any kind Mrs. L. F. Bennett, \$2.00.

WEDNESDAY FIRST DAY.

Ring Awards.

32 Mules 3 years old and over, Dick Coleman 1st; J. E. Pentress, 2nd.

93 Best Jack, any age, Thomson Bros 1st; W. H. Burton 2nd.

SADDLE HORSES.

94 Stallion any age, W. E. Stone 1st; C. M. Smith 2nd.

95 Mare any age, Dr. C. G. Baxter, 1st; W. H. Renfrow 2nd.

96 Gelding any age, J. E. Pentress 1st; E. M. Coppage, 2nd.

97 Best colt under one year old, J. M. Hamilton, 1st; Clint Turner 2nd.

98 Best male colt under one year old, Fox* Brown, 1st; J. F. Faught, 2nd.

THURSDAY, SECOND DAY, HARNESS HORSES.

99 Stallion with 3 or more of his colts, J. F. Ralph, 1st; W. E. Stone, 2nd.

100 Stallion any age, W. E. Stone, 1st; Hansford & McCormick, 2nd.

94 Stallion any age, W. E. Stone 1st, J. C. Westerfield, 2nd.

102 Gelding any age, Dr. C. G. Baxter, 1st; J. C. Westerfield, 2nd.

COMBINED HORSES.

103 Stallion, Mare or Gelding, Hansford & McCormick, 1st; C. M. Smith, 2nd.

104 Best colt one year old and under two, Jeff Board 1st; Mark Cluff, 2nd.

105 Best model suckling colt, J. F. Ralph, 1st; Clint Turner, 2nd.

106 Best mule suckling colt, Fox Brown, 1st; J. F. Faught, 2nd.

SPECIAL RING.

Best mule one year old and under two, C. N. Taylor, 1st; and no second.

FRIDAY THIRD DAY, CATTLE.

107 Best Bull any breed, John P. Foster, 1st; Thomson Bros, 2nd.

108 Best milch cow, short horn, John P. Foster, 1st; Delbert Barnard, 2nd.

109 Not filled.

110 Best fattest beef, John P. Foster 1st; H. A. Baird, 2nd.

SHEEP.

111 Best Buck, any breed, John P. Foster, 1st; C. W. Stevens, 2nd.

112 Best ewe, any breed, C. W. Stevens 1st; John P. Foster, 2nd.

HOGS.

113 Best boar, any breed, Bardwell and Barnard, 1st; John P. Foster, 2nd.

114 Best Sow, any breed, Bardwell and Barnard, 1st; and same 2nd.

115 Best Duroc Jersey, Bardwell and Barnard, 1st, and 2nd.

GENERAL UTILITY HORSE.

116 Stallion any age, C. M. Smith, 1st; W. E. Stone, 2nd.

117 Best mule, any age, Dick Coleman, 1st; R. Renfrow, 2nd.

118 Mare any age, J. A. Mulcahy 1st; J. F. Ralph, 2nd.

119 Gelding any age, J. C. Westerfield 1st; Dr. C. G. Baxter 2nd.

120 Best suckling colt, J. M. Hamilton, 1st; C. M. Smith, 2nd.

MODEL HORSES.

121 Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, C. M. Smith, 1st; J. F. Ralph, 2nd.

less of ownership.

122 Driving or harness horses regardless of ownership, Dr. C. G. Baxter, 1st; W. E. Stone 2nd.

SATURDAY, FOURTH DAY, Ring Awards.

Sweep stakes for fine horses.

123 Best Stallion, any age, W. E. Stone 1st; Hansford & McCormick 2nd.

124 Best mare any age, W. E. Stone 1st; T. D. Fuller, 2nd.

125 Best Gelding, any age, J. E. Pentress, 1st; J. C. Westerfield, 2nd.

126 Best suckling colt, J. F. Ralph, 1st; Clint Turner, 2nd.

127 Best colt, 3 years old, Thomas Baker, 1st; D. T. Tichenor, 2nd.

SPEED RING.

WEDNESDAY, 1st, DAY.

Three minute pace, purse \$50.

Robert Bruce, 1st; Miss Rixey, 2nd; and Sadie "B." 3rd.

Ohio County plow horse race, half mile dash, purse \$20. Just Like, 1st; Annie May, 2nd; and Annie, 3rd.

MULE RACE.

One half mile and repeat, Erten King, 1st; Herbert King, 2nd; J. E. Pentress, 3rd.

THURSDAY, 2nd, DAY.

2:40 class, trot purse \$75. Signal Boy 1st; Rural Route, 2nd; Dr. Day, 3rd.

Three-fourths mile dash, purse \$75. Flossie "S." 1st; Derby Day, 2nd; Prince Greenon, 3rd.

One-half mile dash, purse \$50. Cincinnati Enquirer, 1st; Laurig, 2nd; Split Second, 3rd.

FRIDAY, 3rd, DAY.

23:0 class trot, purse \$100. Signal Boy, 1st; Rural Route, 2nd; Dr. "D." 3rd.

Three-fourths mile dash, purse \$75. Colitia, 1st; Derby Day, 2nd; Kilo, 3rd.

Free, for all pace, purse \$100. Barry "M." 1st; Robert Bruce, 2nd; Bessie Wilkes, 3rd.

SATURDAY, 4th, DAY.

Free for all pace best 3 in 5 purse \$200. George "S." 1st; Little Girl, 2nd; Harry "M." 3rd.

One-half mile dash, purse \$100. Cincinnati Enquirer, 1st; Prince Gillon, 2nd; Split Second, 3rd.

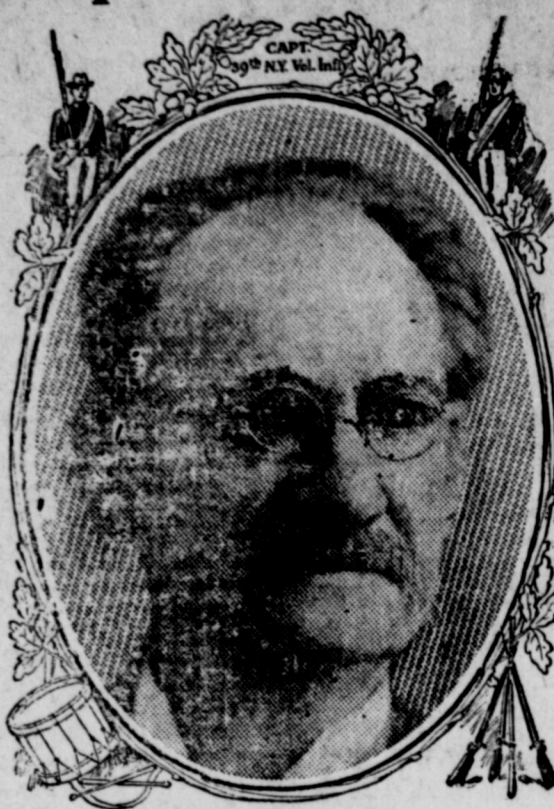
Mule race one half mile and repeat, purse \$20. Herbert King, 1st; Erten King 2nd.

Consolation purse, one half mile and repeat, \$100. not filled.

2:20 class trot, 3 and 5 purse \$175. Hellen "J." 1st; Lord "J." 2nd.

Special ring. Best boy rider under 12 years old Gayle Taylor, Hartford, 1st; and Lyman Pentress, Leitchfield, 2nd.

Capt. Schwickardi Writes



RUDOLPH B. SCHWICKARDI.

"I Have the
Fullest
Confidence
in the
Efficacy
of
Pe-ru-na."

A War Veteran's Tribute to Pe-ru-na.

Rudolph B. Schwickardi, Capt. 39th N. Y. Vol. Inf., writes from 1818 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Having the fullest confidence in the efficacy of Peru-na, both as a tonic and as a remedy for catarrhal trouble, I commend its use in the strongest possible terms. It should be in every household."

War Left Ailments.

Mr. William J. Lees, 2301 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo., member Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and ex Commander of the U. S. S. Benton Miss. Squadron, writes:

"The war left me with a complication of stomach, liver and kidney troubles, and I decided to take Peru-na for my ailment. I began to use it about five years ago at the earnest solicitation of some friends. At that time I was only able to be up about half of the time, and my health was simply miserable. I consider a bottle off and on is a preventive."

"I certainly do endorse your remedy, and am glad to do so."

But from the use of Peru-na I am almost restored to health. I am quite convinced that it has helped me from chronic catarrh, to which I am subject. It has also benefited my throat.

"I

DON'T FORGET!

You are Invited to Attend Fairs' Annual Fall Millinery Opening, Next Saturday, Sept. 19. Come and Bring Your Friends.

Fair & Co.

THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Illinois Central Railroad--Time Table.

North Bound.	South Bound.
No. 132 due 4:05 a. m.	No. 121 due 11:31 a. m.
No. 123 due 12:30 p. m.	No. 101 due 2:48 p. m.
No. 102 due 2:48 p. m.	No. 131 due 8:52 p. m.

YOU ARE INVITED.

To visit the New Drug Store in Hartford. The manager desires to meet you and should you need Drugs, Toilet Articles, School Supplies, Stationery or anything usually kept in an up-to-date Drug Store, you will certainly find the best quality, courteous treatment and reasonable prices. Remember that Compounding Prescriptions from Pure Fresh Drugs by an experienced chemist is the leading as well as the most important point. Come in HARTFORD DRUG CO. Incorporated.

Fresh Oysters at City Restaurant.

If it is a Wedding Suit, call on Carson & Co.

Typewriter Carbon can be had at this office.

The Hartford Pressing Parlor guarantees all work.

Mr. James Carter, Narrows, was in town Wednesday.

Esq. S. H. Render, called to see us while in town Wednesday.

If it is choice fresh groceries you want go direct to U. S. Carson's.

For H. J. Hinz's pure cider vinegar call on U. S. Carson. 19 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Felix are in Louisville, attending the State Fair.

New Suits, New Hats, New Shoes and New Neckties at Carson & Co's.

Mr. Henry Aull, Bowling Green, visited relatives in Hartford, last week.

Mrs. Paul Woodward, Dallas Texas, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Woodward.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, Select, paid us a pleasant call, while in town Wednesday.

If you are in need of a new Carpet, Matting or Furniture call on Carson & Co.

For Sale.—A practically new Mogul log-wagon, A. A. Sheffield, Hartford Ky.

Mr. Roy Forrester, of the Earlington Bee, visited his parents a few days last week.

Born to the wife of E. P. Moore, Tuesday, September 8th, a fine girl. This is the first girl to make her appearance in the family and as a consequence, "Ed" is all smiles.

Mr. R. T. Collins, who has been visiting his family for several days returned to Louisville Tuesday.

Master Wayne and Harlan Leach, Rob Roy, paid us a visit while attending the fair last Friday.

Mrs. Orin Wallace, Central City, visited her mother, Mrs. S. T. Barnett, during the fair.

Schroeter's Studio up stairs over Republican office.

Wanted—Reliable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils greases and paint in Ohio and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Yours very truly,

STETSON OIL CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Strayed from Hartford—One bay horse mule, about 14 1-2 hands high, had breast-straps buggy harness on when last seen. Finder will be rewarded by notifying.

W. M. GRISOM,
Central City, Ky.

Telephone to E. M. Gish's Store.

In giving the names of the Republican County Campaign Committee in the last issue, through mistake, the name of R. B. Martin was omitted from the list. The committee is made up of E. G. Barrass, Chairman, John G. Keown, Secretary, M. L. Heavrin, R. B. Martin and C. M. Barnett. The last three named being advisory members.

Mr. Ramey E. Duke, foreman of this office, has been quite sick all week with flux. Owing to his absence from the office, we have been very much crippled in getting out the present issue of The Republican. Any short comings in mechanical appearances of the paper may be attributed to his absence, from the position which he has so long and acceptably filled.

FOR SALE.—Two farms, one 85 acres, good hill land well watered, 30 acres in good timber good dwelling and out building, the same being the farm I now live on. The other 68 acres hill land with 30 acres in good timber no buildings.

S. S. ACTON,
Narrows Ky., R. R. 2.

I will pay 15c for eggs until further notice.

JAMES LYONS.

Work on the M. H. & E. R. R. between Hartford and Mitenel, is progressing rapidly during this dry weather. The steam shovel has almost completed the immense cut near the Combs station, and will soon move to other work further down the line. Chief engineer, Willoughby and Capt. Feagin, went over the line this week. It is thought the company will begin laying rails by the 14th of November, and that we will have a train into Hartford by Christmas.

The State campaign was opened for the Republicans at Louisville, Tuesday night by Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in a great speech defining the issues of the present campaign. Mr. Shaw is one of the ablest stump speakers of the country and is especially popular with the Kentucky Republicans, and is no stranger to them having spoken in the state during almost every campaign for the past ten or twelve years.

The Hartford Stone and Construction Company, which is furnishing the crushed limestone rock for the pike north of town, has moved the derrick to the old Mill Dam from the point about a mile above, and has constructed two large bins in which to deliver the stone. They began receiving rock at this point yesterday. They have also just completed another barge, capable of carrying 30 yards of stone. It is thought the work will be completed very rapidly and that the company will also be able to deliver the rock for the streets in Hartford, this fall.

The Sunday School of the Green River Baptist church near Cromwell is doing splendidly. They had 61 present last Sunday. This is good. They expect to run right through the winter. On the fourth Sunday in this month the school expects to have an outing at Hight View. This is the Woods Temperance Sunday and the school has arranged with D. Oscar Allen to make a Temperance lecture at that place at 4 p. m.

Every Sunday School in Ohio county should send one or more representatives to the State Convention at Newport October 8 to 11 1908.

COOL SPRINGS.

Sept. 13.—Several from this place attended the fair at Hartford last week.

Mr. Mote Miller and Miss Minnie Wright, Mrs. Mary Hoops and daughters, Misses Rosa and Bertha, were the guests of Mrs. Agnes Tate Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Tichenor were the guests of Mr. O. E. Scott Sunday.

Mr. Floyd Rogers of Butler County, visited Mr. Clarence Dennis Friday night.

Miss Minnie Wright was the guest of Mrs. Mollie Hines Saturday night.

Master Thomas Tate visited his Aunt Mrs. Mary Jane Shaver Sunday.

Mr. C. C. Dennis and Mr. S. A.

Davenport were the guests of Mr. O. E. Scott, Friday night.

Little Miss Corine Dennis is the guest of her Aunt, Mrs. Agnes Tate. Mrs. Agnes Tate and Miss Minnie Wright were the guests of Mrs. Una Dennis Monday evening.

THE DIVINING ROD.

No Mysterious Virtues Hidden in the Dowser's Wand.

In experiments with a divining rod as used for discovering underground supplies of water one of the geologists of the United States geological survey found that at points it turned downward independently of his will, but more complete tests showed that the down turning resulted from slight and-until watched for-unconscious changes in the inclination of his body, the effects of which were communicated through the arms and wrists to the rod. No movement of the rod from causes outside the body could be detected, and it soon became obvious that the view held by other men of science is correct, that the operation of the "divining rod" is generally due to unconscious movements of the body or of the muscles of the hand. The experiments made show that these movements happen most frequently at places where the operator's experience has led him to believe that water may be found.

The uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the facts that the rod may be worked at will by the operator that he fails to detect strong currents of water running in tunnels and other channels that afford no surface indications of water and that his locations in limestone regions where water flows in well defined channels are rarely more successful than those dependent on mere guesses. In fact, its operators are successful only in regions in which ground water occurs in a definite sheet in porous material or in more or less clayey deposits, such as the pebbly clay or fill, in which, although a few failures occur, wells would get water anywhere.

Ground water occurs under certain definite conditions, and as in humid regions a stream may be predicted wherever a valley is known, so one familiar with rocks and ground water conditions may predict places where ground water can be found. No appliance either electrical or mechanical has yet been successfully used for detecting water in places where plain common sense or mere guessing would not have shown its presence just as well. The only advantage of employing a "divining rod," as the operator of the divining rod is sometimes called, is that skilled services are obtained, most men so employed being keener and better observers of the occurrence and movements of ground water than the average person.—Scientific American.

A Pet Bear.

Bears unless hungry or abused are good natured animals and make amusing pets. "When I was in the revenue service at Alaska," said a lieutenant, "we had a pet bear on the boat, and we called him Wineska. He used to climb to the cross-tree, going up hand over hand by the ratlines. One day he ventured out on the yardarm, and there he stayed. We had to get a rope and haul him down. Once he vaulted over the head of our Chinese cook and went into the lockers, where he helped himself to sugar and butter. We had a tackling made for him, much the same as a harness of a pet pug, and we would drop him overhead, with a rope attached, to take his bath. Once he landed in a native boat and nearly frightened the occupants out of their wits. He was as playful as a kitten, and, although he sometimes disobeyed, he was never treacherous or unkind. When he was lost or hid himself, as he often did, we would look in the dark till we saw two little balls of fire. These were his eyes and gave him away every time."

Loaded.

Farmer Jones (to amateur hunter)—There wasn't a better water dawg livin' until you shootin' gents took to borrowin' him. Now 'is 'de's that full of shots he'd sink to the bottom like a brick.—Bystander.

Standards.

She—Men and women can't be judged by the same standards. For instance, a man is known by the company he keeps. He—And a woman by the servants she can't keep.—Judge.

Time to Get Busy.

"But life has no bright side!" wailed the pessimist.
"Then get busy and polish up the dark side," rejoined the optimist.—Chicago News.

One of the most rare kinds of courage is the courage to wait.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HERBERT.

Sept. 15.—Rain is needed very badly here.

A great deal of the tobacco is cut.

A great improvement has been made on some of our roads by the road hands.

Miss Nettie Milligan and daughter are spending the week in Whitesville.

Mr. J. B. Chambers and daughter Mary are in Owensboro.

Mr. Walter Brown and family, of Blockford, spent Saturday night at Oscar Rice's.

Miss Hallie Miller, who has fevers is slowly improving.

Mr. J. W. Ford and wife, Mrs. Edna Duncan and daughter, Mr. J. B. Bruner and wife spent Sunday at Virgil Millers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holland and two

Latest of the Late!

NEWEST OF THE NEW!

If it is new and up-to-date you will find it at Barnard & Co's. No "has been" or used-to-be's here. Keep in touch with our latest arrivals in Belts, Neckwear and the many little frills which are the essence of good taste, therefore the essence of good dressing.

New Arrivals.

Our Millinery will be the best ever, at prices that leave you some left for the many other things we wish to sell you. Our Children's ready-to-wear Hats for fall will be of surpassing style and extremely low prices. Hats for school wear especially featured.

For Men, the Dutchess line of Trousers has arrived. "Ten cents a Button, \$1.00 a rip." Splendid!

Come in.

BARNARD & CO

Hartford, Ky.

The "Square Deal" Method.

The foundation upon which we are working and upon which we expect to continue to build up our business is the SQUARE DEAL method. Truth and honesty are no longer old-fashioned. They are modern scientific mercantile principles. No merchant can afford to practice deception. You cannot fool all the people all the time. Unfair dealing is folly. We cannot sell to a new set of customers every day, so we cannot afford to lose even one by taking advantage of him in any way. We expect to hold and continue to build up our trade by treating it right in matters of quality and prices and square dealing. We keep our promises and guarantee satisfaction. If you have any complaint to make, don't wait until to-morrow. Make it to-day. It can only be adjusted satisfactorily while it is fresh in our minds. Come to us and buy what you want. We will see that you get what you buy. Yours for a square deal,

JAMES LYONS,

The Leading Grocer

children, of Whitesville, Mr. Polk Gilmore, of Fordsville, Miss Dora Helm, Pelville, Misses Baxter Miller, Pearl Bruner, Sallie Ford and Myrtle Burdett spent Sunday at R. M. Millers.

There will be a party at Mrs. Catherine Brooks Saturday night.

Mr. Sam Hawkins and family Whiteville visited at George Barnett's Sunday.

Mrs. Arthur Ford is visiting her father John Harvey Lloyd at Aetna-ville.

Mr. Stewett Haynes, Owensboro, visited his brother Oscar last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Taylor spent Sunday at Mr. Pate A. Tylors Haynesville.

Louisville Horse Show.

The Louisville Horse Show will be held at the First Regiment Armory, in Louisville, from September 28 to October 3, the exhibitions taking place each evening. Prizes aggregating \$14,300 will be awarded, making the largest amount of prize money given outside of the show at Madison Square Garden. The greatest show stables in the country will compete, and representations for every class will be given.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, C. W. Watson, E. H. Bedford, Paul Sorg and Mrs. Jarvis Hunt

are among the large exhibitors of harness horses from distant points who will show, while Lawrence Jones of Louisville will be one of the more prominent Kentucky exhibitors of harness horses. Kentucky, of course, will be to the fore in the saddle ring, of which there are eleven open classes. Practically all of the crack horsemen of the Bluegrass will compete for the rich prizes and trophies which have been hung up.

A spectacular feature this year will be the jumps and it is expected that the world's record for the high jump, seven feet eight inches, will be broken as a special prize of \$500 is offered for the owner whose horse sets a new mark. Two special classes under the auspices of the American Hackney Horse Society are also innovations.

The Judges are among the most noted experts in the country, J. W. Ogden of New York; William G. Rockefeller, of New York, and R. A. Fairbairn, of Westfield, N. J., will judge the harness horses, and Mr. Fairbairn will tie the blues for the roadsters. George C. Clausen, of New York, who was a Judge at the International Show in London, will act for the three-gaited saddlers and the hunters and jumpers, and C. L. Pemberton, of Elizabeth-town, will judge the five-gated classes.

OUR PRESIDENTS AND THEIR DEATHS.

Diseases And Tragedies That Carried Them To Rest.

Three of the nation's presidents met death by assassination. The others suffered from a variety of ills of the kind that affect ordinary mortals, ranging from cholera morbus, which carried off Zachary Taylor to old age, which brought John Adams's life to a peaceful end, says the Detroit Free Press. John Adams, by the way was the oldest of the presidents being ninety-one at his death. It is noticeable that later-day presidents have not reached the ripe age of the chief magistrates of the earlier period. This is the way the presidents died:

George Washington—His death was the result of a severe cold contracted while riding around his farm in a rain and sleet storm on December 10, 1799. The cold increased and was followed by a chill, which brought on acute laryngitis. His death occurred on December 14, 1799. He was sixty-eight years of age.

John Adams—He died from old age, having reached his ninety-first milestone. Through active mentally, he was nearly blind and unable to hold a pen steady enough to write. He passed away without pain on July 4, 1826.

James Madison—He, too died of old age, and peacefully on July 28, 1836. His faculties were undimmed to the last. He was eighty-five.

James Monroe—At the time of his death which occurred in the seventy-third year of his age on July 4, 1831. It was assigned to no other cause than enfeebled health.

Thomas Jefferson—He died at the age of eighty-three, a few hours before Adams on July 1826. His disease was chronic diarrhea, superinduced by old age, and, his physicians said, by the too free use of the waters of the White Sulphur Springs.

John Quincy Adams—He was stricken with paralysis on February 21, 1848, while addressing the speaker of the house of representatives, being at the time a member of congress. He died in the rotunda of the capitol. He was eighty-one years of age.

Andrew Jackson—Died on June 8, 1845, seventy-eight years old. He suffered from consumption, and finally dropsy, which made its appearance about six months before his death.

Martin Van Buren—He passed away on July 24, 1862, from a violent attack of asthma, followed by catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs. He was eighty years of age.

William Henry Harrison—The cause of his death was pleurisy, the result of a cold which he caught on the day of his inauguration. This was accompanied with severe diarrhea, which would not yield to medical treatment. His death occurred on April, 4, 1841, a month after his inauguration. He was sixty-eight years of age.

John Tyler—He died on January 17, 1862, at the age of seventy-two. Cause of death was not given.

James K. Polk—In the spring of 1846 he was stricken with a slight attack of cholera while on a boat going up the Mississippi river. Though temporarily relieved, he had a relapse on his return home and on June 15, 1849 aged fifty-four years.

Zachary Taylor—He was the second president to die in office. He is said

to have partaken immoderately of ice water and ice milk, and then later of a large quantity of cherries. The result was an attack of cholera morbus. Another authority attributed his death to a severe cold. The former seems the more probable. He was sixty-six years of age.

Millard Fillmore—Died from a stroke of paralysis on March 8, 1874, in his seventy-fourth year.

Franklin Pierce—His death was due to abdominal dropsy, and occurred on October 8, 1869, in the sixty-fifth year of his life.

James Buchanan—His death occurred on June 1, 1868, and was caused by rheumatic gout. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Abraham Lincoln—Shot by J. Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, at Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1865 and died the following day, aged fifty-six.

Ulysses S. Grant—Died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885, as the result of a cancer at the root of his tongue, aged sixty-three years.

Ruford B. Hayes—Died suddenly at Fremont, Ohio January 17, 1893, of neuralgia of the heart, in his seventy-first year.

James A. Garfield—Passed away at Elberon, N. J., September 19, 1881 aged fifty as a result of a wound inflicted by the assassin, Guiteau.

Chester A. Arthur—Died at New York City, of heart trouble, November 18, 1886, aged fifty-six years.

Benjamin Harrison—Died of pneumonia at Indianapolis, March 18 1901, aged sixty-eight years.

William McKinley—Died at Buffalo, N. Y. September 14, 1901, as the result of assassination, aged fifty-eight years.

Grover Cleveland—Died at Princeton N. J. June 24, 1908, of a complication of diseases.

No Help Wanted.

Scene, a courtroom. A big, burly artisan is brought in by the bailiff and placed in the dock. He is a regular Hercules in point of stature and is brought up on a charge of assault. It is evidently his first appearance in court.

When he enters the magistrate is busy with his papers, but presently looks up hurriedly and, turning to the prisoner, exclaims:

"Have you engaged any one to defend you?"

"What's that?" asks the prisoner; then, collecting himself, he adds: "I don't want anybody. Come on, any half dozen of you?"—London Answers.

Origin of "Pall Mall."

"Pall Mall (pronounced pell mell) comes from paille maille, an ancient game supposed to have been played on the present site of Pall Mall by Norman monks, by whom it was introduced into England.

The observant Pepys in his famous diary makes mention of it thus:

"April 2, 1661. Into St. James' park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport."

How Britain Trains Her Sons.

Home life in England lacks the intimacy and the charming sentimentality of German family life. The sons of England have to leave home early in life to go out into the wide world and fight for themselves. They become independent, responsible men much earlier than our sons do.—Berliner Tageblatt.

Two Sides.

She—If a man loves his wife as much as she loves him he will stop wasting his money on cigars if she asks him. He—Yes, but if his wife loves him as much as she ought to love a man who loves her enough to stop if she asks him she won't ask him.—Puck.

Gave Him Up.

"The doctors have given Johnson up."

"Dear me, is he as ill as that?"

"No; he's quite well. That's why they've given him up."

Quite Refined.

Mrs. Culler—Are your new neighbors refined? Mrs. Nextdoor—I should say so! They never borrow anything but our silver and cut glass.—Chicago News.

"Flattery is like a fairy tale. Even though one does not believe it, one listens willingly to it."

Saw Him With Her Own Eyes.

"It is too bad," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that our curate seems likely to be a valetudinarian all his life."

"Why, he ain't, is he?" replied her hostess as she toyed with her diamond studded cigarette. "I'm almost sure I seen him eatin' beefsteak at the dinner in the parish house night before last."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Followed Copy.

Father (to little son returning from horseback ride)—Got a fall, did you? Well, I hope you didn't cry like a baby. Son—No, dad, I didn't cry. I just said one word—the same as you'd have said.—Punch.

Another Authority.

Mr. Howe—I suppose you have studied all the authorities on social and economic questions? Mr. Wise—Not quite all. My daughter's graduation essay is not out yet.—Life.

A Paradox.

"Since Footlight inherited a fortune he is a paradox."

"What's the answer?"

"He is both the richest and poorest actor on the stage."

The Other Great Man.

Dr. Russell Cool of California happened to suppress an epidemic of measles while on a vacation trip to Tahiti, and Chief Oreoari gratefully invited him to a banquet in his primitive palace. The south sea potentate and his white guest sat amiably on the floor and dined off roast pig and other native delicacies served on broad leaves and eaten with the fingers. After dinner host and guest adjourned to seats outside the palace, lit long, fat, black cigars and gazed out over the moonlit Pacific. In the eyes of Chief Oreoari, Robert Louis Stevenson, who did so much to improve the condition of the south sea islanders, was the greatest white man that ever lived. The chief related to Dr. Cool many incidents to illustrate Stevenson's kindness, then asked a score of questions about the health of Stevenson's widow and of his stepchildren. When the last question had been answered there followed a long period of silence. The two friends puffed slowly at their cigars and luxuriously regarded the radiant tropic moonlight glowing upon rustling palm fronds and the silvery ocean. Then Oreoari turned to the doctor and demanded, "Now tell me about John L. Sullivan?"—Harper's Weekly.

Freezing Flesh.

It is a curious fact that, although dwellers in northern climes must have known for ages that a low temperature preserves flesh from putrefaction, it never seems to have struck any one that this natural fact could be turned to artificial advantage until Lord Bacon stuffed the historic chicken with snow and thereby caught a chill which killed him. It is perhaps even more curious that an experiment resulting in the death of one of the most eminent men in the world should not have called any attention to an already well known principle which might have been readily turned to great advantage. As a matter of fact, it was not until the year 1875, 249 years after Lord Bacon's fatal experiment, that freezing was practically employed as a method of preserving flesh. This was the commencement of the frozen meat trade between America and England. Four years later a dry air refrigerator was perfected.

Thought He Had Died.

A prominent member of a German-American society told a story about a German friend of his who was taken ill. For many days the German was close to death, but after a time he showed improvement in condition. The doctor told the German's wife that her husband might have anything to eat that he liked.

The German expressed a desire for Limburger cheese, and the wife, being a generous woman and pleased at the improvement and in order that her husband might have a nibble at any time he had a taste for it, put some cheese in every room in the house. It is easy to imagine the aroma.

The next morning the doctor called at the house, and as soon as he opened the door he asked:

"When did he die?"—Hartford Post.

How It Works Out.

"I never tell funny stories in my speeches," remarked Senator Sorghum.

"The audience always enjoys them."

"Yes, a man hears you tell a funny story, and he thinks it is so good he tries to remember it. He regards you as a first rate fellow and feels thankful to you for giving him a new one. Then he tells it to the first friend he meets, and as he isn't a good story teller the friend doesn't laugh. Then he tries it on the blasé hotel clerk and the stolid drug store man and several others, and by the time he gets home he concludes you have passed him a gold brick. He not only refuses to vote for you, but tells all his friends he doesn't think it's dignified to keep in office a man who tells funny stories."—Washington Star.

Spelled In Full.

"We had an editor in chief on our paper years ago who was a stickler for no abbreviations," said a veteran newspaper man. "He didn't believe in abbreviating anything but the word mister. The names of states had to be spelled out. One time one of the boys wrote a news story which contained this clause: 'And Mozart's mass was played.' The proofreader who got the story had been under the exacting direction of that editor for years, too many years to allow any proper name to get by him without being spelled out, so when he came to this 'mass' he 'rung' the word, and it came out 'Mozart's Massachusetts.'"—Omaha Bee.

Radical.

"I hear that your new school superintendent is rather radical."

"He is that," responded Farmer Haw. "He's cut out the higher head-work and the perforated tattering, and he's advising teachers to handle the children according to the rules of common sense. Oh, yes! Our new superintendent is radical, all right."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ambiguous.

Parishioner (a little worse for liquor)—I hear you preach las' night.

New Minister—You didn't hear much, I fancy.

"Thaz what I thought myself."—London Pick-Me-Up.

A SURPRISED SWORDSMAN.

Judge Goffe's Play With a Bragging Fencing Master.

A fencing master appeared in Boston one winter in the seventeenth century and had erected a stage on which he strutted up and down at certain hours, defying any and all to engage in sword play with him.

After this had gone on for several days and the man's boasts had become insufferable Judge William Goffe and Edward Whalley, the famous English political refugees, disguised themselves in rustic costume and appeared before the alleged master. Goffe held in one hand a cheese wrapped in a napkin, which he used for a shield, and carried a mop which he had soaked in muddy water as he passed a puddle.

Thus equipped, the judge mounted the stage. The fencer rallied at him for his impudence, asked him what business he had there and ordered him to begone. The judge stood his ground. Then the gladiator made a pass at him with his sword to drive him off. The judge received the sword in his cheese and held it there till he had drawn the mop over the professor's face and smeared him with mud. Another plunge by the enraged maître d'armes resulted similarly, this time the judge poking the mop into his eyes. This operation was repeated a third time.

Then the maddened fencing master dropped his ordinary sword and grabbed up a huge broadsword. Thereupon the judge said:

"Stop, sir! Hitherto, you see, I have only played with you and not attempted to do you harm, but if you come at me now with the broadsword know that I will certainly take your life!"

The master was impressed by the firmness with which the judge spoke, for he dropped the point of his weapon and exclaimed: "Who can you be? You must be either Goffe, Whalley or the devil, for there was no other man in England that could beat me!"—Boston Post.

She Carried a Parcel.

The laugh is on one of the attendants at the Congressional library at Washington. One of the rules is that no one shall be allowed to carry a parcel of any kind into the building. One day a tall young woman appeared at the door, and when the attendant saw that she had a parcel under her arm he told her that it was against the rules for her to take it with her. She demurred and pronounced the rule absurd. There were certain parcels that people should be allowed to carry with them, and so forth, and so forth. But the man insisted that he must enforce the rule and that she would have to leave the parcel with him until she came out. That settled it. The young woman deliberately opened the parcel, took from it three pairs of black stockings that she evidently had just bought, and hanging them over her arm, she gave the attendant the paper in which they had been wrapped, saying:

"There, please keep that until I come out. I have no parcel now."—Chicago News.

What Audiences Believe.

The light suddenly went out during one of my performances in Waterbury. A panic was in prospect. However, I shouted out: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am about to perform a most marvelous trick. I have here a lemon; but, of course, you can't see it. I am about to cut it in two and bring out of it an elephant!"

The audience settled down. Squash! I cut the lemon. "And now," I said, "the elephant has gone. It has walked off the stage. But, of course, you can't see it, but that doesn't matter."

Sure enough, there was heard a slow, shuffling sound quite appropriate, although it was made by the fat stage manager, who was shuffling across the boards in his slippers. The light returned, there was much applause, and all was well. The next day a man stopped me in the street and said he considered that trick the most marvelous he had ever seen and would I be giving it again that night! It's true!—Horace Goldin in Cassell's Magazine.

HE GOT THE TICKET.

A Simple Little Errand That Made a Lot of Commotion.

One of the most amusing accidents imaginable happened to an old gentleman in one of our large eastern cities. He was asked to buy a ticket to a fireman's ball and good naturedly complied. The next question was what to do with it. He had two servants, either of whom would be glad to use it, but he did not wish to show favoritism.

Then it occurred to him that he might buy another ticket and give both his servants a pleasure. Not knowing where the tickets were sold, he inquired of a policeman, and the officer suggested that he go to the engine house. So the old gentleman went to the engine house that evening, but there was no one in sight. He had never been in such a place before and stood for a moment or so uncertain how to make his presence known.

Presently he saw an electric button on the side of the room, and he put his thumb on it.

The effect was electrical in every sense of the word. Through the ceiling, down the stairs and from every other direction firemen came running and falling, the horses rushed out of their stalls, and, in short, all the machinery of a modern engine house was instantly in motion.

Amid all this uproar stood the innocent old gentleman, who did not suspect that he had touched the fire alarm until the men clamored around him for information as to the locality of the fire.

Then he said mildly, "I should like to buy another ticket for the ball, if you please."

The situation was so ludicrous that there was a general shout of laughter, and the old gentleman bought his ticket, and the engine house resumed its former state of quiet.—Exchange.

Smells In Great Cities.

The man with a nose always recognizes the smell of the place, and he has only to land at Calais to smell garlic. London's smell—when the Londoner returns—is just soot and fried fish. Paris always smells of chocolate and wood smoke. Florence is violets and sewage. But so soon as you get to Russia the smell is quite different. Moscow, the city of fruit that comes from the Crimea, has a special smell of the cranberry (which has various names) in late summer. And you cannot land in St. Petersburg without noticing instantly the smell of the place. —London Chronicle.

Doctoring Fowls.

There is too much doctoring of fowls going on, especially of healthy ones. Occasionally a fowl will get sick, and, if it is a valuable one, it is all right to try and cure it, but this everlasting custom of giving them all manner of nostrums to keep them in good health is all nonsense. Feed them regularly with a variety of food. See that they get plenty of exercise and have plenty of gravel or grit to grind their feed. Give them plenty of pure water to drink and see that their houses and yards are kept perfectly clean, and there is no danger of disease attacking them. During the hot weather shade is very essential to their good health. Follow nature as near as you can, and you will not go far astray in the management of your poultry.

Well Tested.

"Do you consider your nerve is sufficiently steady to fit you for an airship navigator?"

"Well, I've been out in a canoe with a nervous fat girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Married Man's Progress.

The first year after marriage man holds his wife fondly, the second year he holds the baby awkwardly, and every year after that he holds his tongue sensibly.—Dallas News.

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Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money, 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.
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SURE CURE For All Diseases of STOMACH, LIVER & KIDNEYS

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Quick Relief and Cure for Headache, Backache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Malaria, etc.

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Hartford, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 17, '08.

WORK OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

A Few of the Important Laws Enacted by the 60th Congress, First Session.

Financial law whereby banks in periods of financial stringency may issue currency to the amount of \$500,000,000, depositing as security therefor bonds, commercial paper or other assets, such emergency currency being so taxed as to insure its retirement as soon as the stringency has passed.

Public buildings bill, authorizing many needed structures, purchase of sites, etc., including site for Department of State and Commerce and Labor, adjoining Treasury and White House grounds.

National monetary commission created to devise a sound monetary system for the Government.

Two new battleships, at cost of \$6,000,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament; ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines.

Consular service reorganized, abolishing unnecessary consulships and consul generalships and establishing those most needed.

Widows' pensions increased from \$8 to \$12 a month and certain unnecessary restrictions abolished.

Investigation of tariff, preliminary to revision, confined to Ways and Means and Finance Committees.

Model child labor law for District of Columbia.

Employers' liability bill enacted to replace that pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

Government liability law, providing compensation to all Federal employees for injuries received in line of duty.

Efficiency of army medical corps increased by additional officers and creation of reserved medical corps.

Increasing navy pay, officers and enlisted men practically equalized with army. Enlisted force increased 6000 men.

Restrictions on land of the five civilized tribes removed, adding \$150,000,000 to taxable property of Oklahoma.

Numerous additional lights, light-houses and buoys.

Granting 3000 pensions to deserving veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars.

Creation of commission and appropriation of \$1,500,000 for representation of the United States at the Tokyo Exposition.

Prohibiting desecration and improper use of the flag.

Appropriation of \$29,227,000 for the Panama Canal.

Anarchistic and seditious publications and intoxicants and cocaine excluded from the mails.

Secretary of War authorized to expend \$250,000 for the relief of sufferers from cyclone of April, 1908, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Interstate Commerce Commission authorized to prescribe regulations for the transportation by common carriers of explosives, to promote the safety of passengers and employees.

Railroads engaged in interstate commerce prohibited after January 1, 1910, from using any locomotive equipped with an ashpan which necessitates any employee's getting under the engine.

Sixty-two laws authorizing construction of bridges over navigable streams.

Five laws authorizing construction of dams in navigable streams.

Nine laws affecting Federal courts, judicial districts, etc.

Seven laws affecting customs, granting increased privileges to certain ports, etc.

Twenty-five laws affecting public lands, making special grants, etc.

Seven laws for the District of Columbia, including prohibition of all betting within the District, and providing for free examination of sputum in suspected cases of tuberculosis.

Investigation of wood pulp industry; House committee reported no warrant for altering tariff at this time and no conclusive evidence of a trust, but sufficient ground for further investigation.

One hundred and fifty-two public laws were enacted.

There were 2300 invalid pension acts and about 700 private pension acts.

Bills introduced in House over 22,000; in Senate, over 7000.

"BRYAN'S POLICIES DESTRUCTIVE."

Mr. Taft Compares Republican and Democratic Platforms.

(From Mr. Taft's Speech of Acceptance.)

The chief difference between the Republican and the Democratic platforms is the difference which has heretofore been seen between the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and those which have been advocated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Roosevelt's policies have been progressive and regulative; Mr. Bryan's destructive. Mr. Roosevelt has favored regulation of the business in which evils have grown up so as to stamp out the evils and permit the business to continue. The tendency of Mr. Bryan's proposals has generally been destructive of the business with respect to which he is demanding reform. Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business in a lawful manner and secure the benefits of their operation and the maintenance of the prosperity of the country of which they are an important part; while Mr. Bryan would extirpate and destroy the entire business in order to stamp out the evils which they have practiced.

REAL ISSUE FACING LABOR IS DEAL WITH GOMPERS

His Effort to "Throw" the Trade-Union Vote to Bryan Doing Infinite Harm.

THAT "BUSINESS" CONFERENCE

The Labor Press and Leaders of Country Unmask President of the Federation as a Democrat and a Free Trader Fighting to Defeat the Best Friends of the Workingman.

It will be exceedingly interesting to wage workers and the public in general to know how strongly the political course of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is being opposed by the labor press and trade union leaders of the country. Since the fact has become known that President Gompers has had a real "business" conference with Mr.

Detroit, dismisses the subject with the conclusion: "These are the times the workingmen find themselves close to the hearts of the Republican and Democratic parties. After election their usual position will be assumed again."

The Pueblo (Colo.) Union Label Bulletin remarks that "Bro. Gompers expresses himself as highly pleased with the Democratic labor program, but from this distance we fail to see anything to get particularly enthusiastic about. We are presented with the same old alternative of choosing the lesser of two evils, with mighty little choice in the matter."

The Piano and Organ Workers' Official Journal, printed in Chicago, edited by Secretary Dold, formerly president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, says in part, speaking of Gompers' action urging union people to support Bryan and the Democratic party:

"As an excuse for this unusual, unconstitutional and heretofore unheard of procedure he offers the labor plank recently adopted by the Democrats at their Denver convention.

"We deem it to be our duty to enter a most emphatic protest against this, a most wanton disregard for well-established trade union law and ethics.

"The constitution of the A. F. of L. forbids participation in party politics.

"President Gompers must and does know that both the Republican and

Democratic parties are both lukewarm when it comes to aiding laboring classes."

The truth is there are scores of trade union leaders who are absolutely opposed to Bryan and to the methods put into operation by President Gompers to try to force trade unionists to vote for Bryan, but these leaders just at present prefer, for obvious reasons, to remain more or less silent. They can easily see the infinite harm the policy of Samuel Gompers will do the trade union cause.

BRYAN'S BUNCH OF PARADOXES.
(From Champaign, Ill., Gazette.)
If we get hold of Mr. Bryan's idea of tariff reform, it is something like this: Certain changes which will reduce prices to consumers and raise them for producers, that will increase the wages of labor and make labor cheaper, that will enlarge our imports without diminishing our home production, that will insure us substantial free trade without diminishing our revenue—these and a few other things equally paradoxical and impossible would meet his view of the case.

Masquerading as a Democrat Only. His Instability Menaces Business and Causes Unrest.

The business interests of the country are involved in this campaign. The business interests demand stability and not change. A government policy may be modified to meet unexpected exigencies without a disarrangement of business, but an entire change always brings with it an unrest, an uneasiness that operates, for a time, at least, to the great injury of all. The Republican policies are fixed. They are not immutable, but may be modified to meet any unexpected exigency, but they are fixed, they are stable. The business interests of the country know what they are; they have adjusted themselves to them. The Democratic party, under the leadership of Mr. Bryan, demands a change, threatens a change, and the people are left to speculate as to how great a change will be made or how far they will go in reversing the policies pursued by the Republicans. There is an air of uncertainty that breeds unrest. Democratic leaders have always worked on the presumption that everything advocated and everything done by the Republicans was wrong. They have never been able to see anything good that was

GREAT DEMOCRATIC PAPER BOASTS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Wishing That Enfranchising Amendments Were Abolished From Nation's Constitution.

(From Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.)

Conditions were such in 1876 that appeal to the negroes was wise, but the Democratic party in the State has adopted the policy of closing its door to them. The constitution of the party in South Carolina excludes from voting in the primaries all negroes save those who "voted" for General Hampton in 1876 and have voted "the Democratic ticket continuous since." No provision is made for the admission of other negroes. The policy was adopted when the primary plan became fashionable, and it is thought it grounded on excellent principles. Were 15,000 negroes admitted into the Democratic party in South Carolina, the basic white membership would at once begin to be disrupted, to buy their votes so as they could. A century, perhaps centuries, must pass before the negroes will be qualified for citizenship and morally strong enough to withstand the temptations offered by political corruptionists.

Array White Against Black.

Until a few years ago, it was habit in the smaller cities and towns of South Carolina to allow the colored negro voters to participate in the municipal elections, and the result was that municipal campaigns were a village having 100 to 300 voters was a period of debauchery and moralization. So the white primary has been resorted to in the little villages. The white primary must hold against the negro, and the negro must vote against the white primary, and that is why, under the rules of the party be changed, the Democratic negroes in South Carolina will be extinct in a few years. If the negroes in the North are admitted into the party, they will demand recognition in the South. South Carolina there were 100,000 Democratic negro voters, would demand and obtain the office of the offices.

We wish that the enfranchising amendments to the Federal Constitution might be abolished so that negroes might be wholly eliminated from participation in American politics, but that at present appears impracticable, they should at least be excluded from the Democratic party so that in the South the white party may continue to array themselves solidly for the protection of the white race until this Republic has fixed its policy that will guard them against negro domination, and negro meddling in political affairs.

"Democracy White Man's."

Whenever the Democrats negroes, thousands of white men join the Republicans and would become respectable. The two parties would be in character so far as their ship is considered, and the results in independent thinking would follow, but in the exaltation of the negro follow. In a word, no party is as yet strong enough to admit the negro into the white man's party and so corrupting.

"TRUE TO WHOLE PEOPLE."

Speaker Cannon's Estimate Schoolcraft Sherman

When Speaker Joseph Cannon nominated James S. Sherman for Chicago Convention he was giving tribute to the Republican platform for Vice-President.

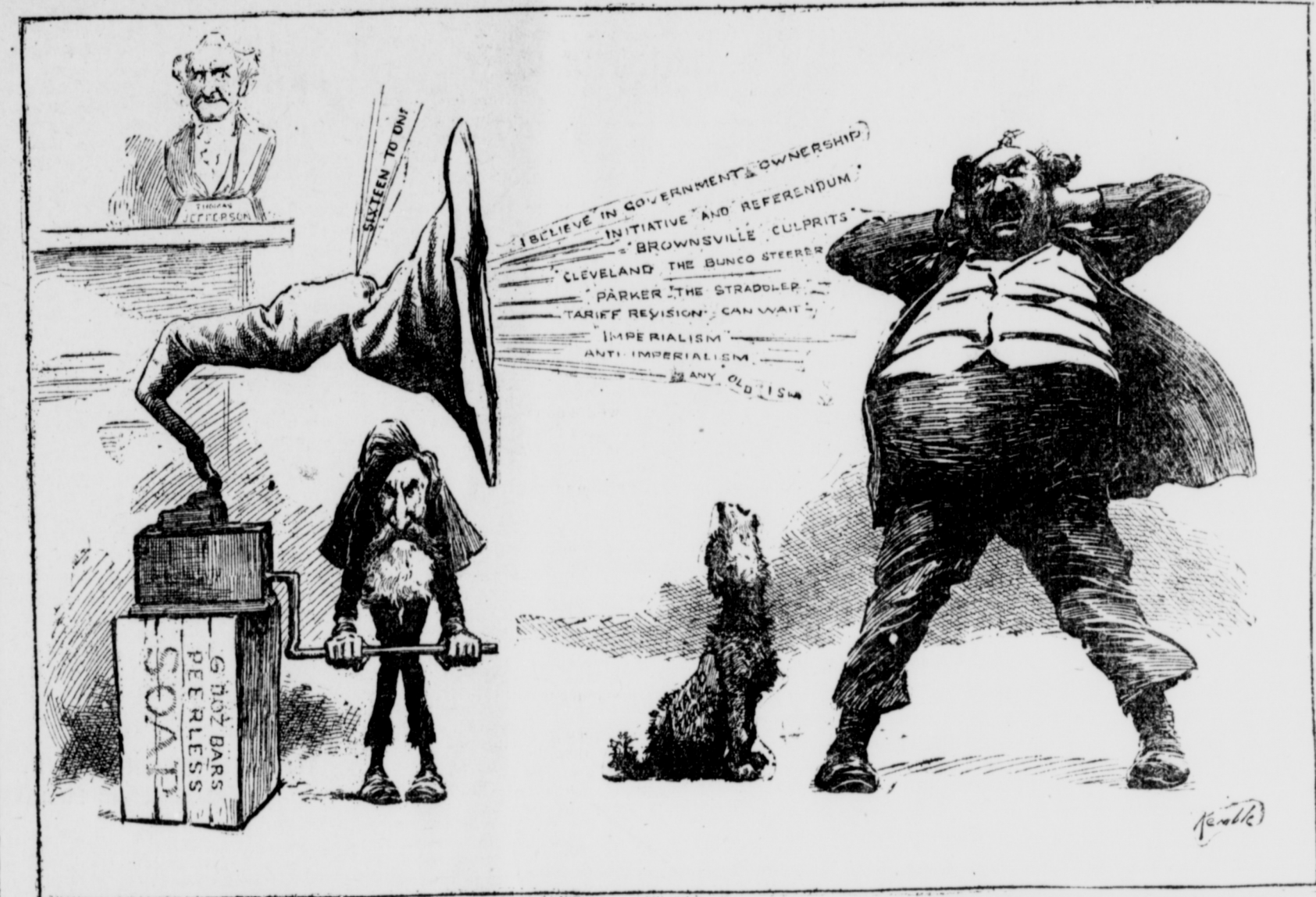
"I take great pleasure in you that after six years service in the National representatives, covering a history of the Republic and alone to its history. War, New York's favorite, on the floor, has always been great strength, with great work for the common good is better still than that and judgment.

True to Conviction.

"He has always had whether in success or true to his conviction, to his constituents, to his party, whole people of the Republic."

"The Middle West population, as in agriculture, as in manufacturing, as in the great Empire State when it honors James presenting him to the West, recognizing the Empire State, the interests of your party from every standpoint cause he is from New York, but because and able enough and patient the great office of dency, and if in the peninsulas, which God's quittance that I was in the interests of and because of his to fill the first place second place in the

The strongly pro-Bryan to the Congress Prosperity Congress City was in quite recent attempt to national Typographical Association endorsing Bryan's methods of dealing with a candidate, and fully produce bad members. A whole clear of such immoral travelers' aesthetic mark of judicial view of class.



TRYING ON THE NEW METHOD OF SPEECH-MAKING.

"STOP IT, JOHN, STOP IT! THAT WON'T DO NOW—THAT'S A RANK RECORD."

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE.

—From Harper's Weekly.

Mack, manager of the Bryan campaign, the opposition of organized labor to President Gompers' effort to "throw" the trade union vote over to Bryan is still all the stronger. There no longer remains any doubt that President Gompers has arranged with the Democratic party to try to force the labor vote to Bryan, and that despite the fact that he, Gompers, is at the head of a trade union organization of a non-political nature, he is, as an official of that trade union, using his time, paid for by the union, and the union machinery, to further the success of a partisan political party. In doing this he is going contrary to all precedent, either in this country or in England. He is a Democrat and a free trader and as such has put himself on record as fighting to defeat the best friends American labor ever had in the history of the Nation.

While many of the labor papers remain non-committal on the question, most of the important ones oppose the policy of President Gompers. Of course the out and out Democratic papers will lean toward Bryan. The Toledo Union Leader has strongly opposed the Gompers slogan to "reward your friends and punish your enemies." It declares that the policy is ineffective and is likely to do more damage to the unions than good. The Leader has consistently stood for direct action through a Labor party or the Socialist party and is at present delivering hammer blows for the legislative ticket of the Socialist party, which was endorsed by referendum vote of the local unions.

The Akron People rips the anti-injunction pretenses of the Democratic party into tatters, and points out to Gompers the utter absurdity of placing any reliance in a party that declares in one plank and follows it up with a declaration that "it is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create."

The Zanesville Labor Journal concludes that labor is confronted by far greater questions than injunctions, and that "the labor vote has never been delivered or deliverable by any man or set of men."

The Brewers' Journal, of Cincinnati, ridicules the growing tameness of Bryan, declaring that he is no more feared, and calls upon the working people to stand by workingmen in the coming election, something Gompers will not do.

The Switchmen's Journal, printed at Buffalo, opposes Gompers. The Bakers' Journal, published in Chicago, in behalf of its readers "emphatically protests against having our international organization classed with those 'who work and vote for the success of the Democratic ticket.'"

The Stove Mounters' Journal, of

Democratic parties have in times past not hesitated to crush the hopes and aspirations of the wage workers with an iron heel whenever and wherever it suited their purpose to do so. "And this in lieu of a 'promise,' a chimerical or at best questionable anti-injunction plank.

"Ante-election promises have ever been looked upon with scorn by labor leaders—until now.

"We believe in political action of the wage workers; we believe it to be their only salvation.

"We do not believe in the kind of politics that will boost a party or parties to which we are indebted for all of labor's ills, no matter what 'promises' may be made.

"The fifty, hundred or more years of experience had by organized labor should preclude the possibility of turning the workers' economic movement into an adjunct of political party corruptionists.

"We believe in the ballot; we long for the day when labor will become a political unit.

"We long for a party of, for and by the wage worker.

"Let it be said that President Gompers meant well—but he erred."

Regarding Bryan and his speech of acceptance the views of the following prominent trade union leaders will be interesting:

J. E. Pritchard, general secretary of the International Pavers and Ramblers' Union, said:

"I consider Bryan's letter the weakest document of his kind ever written. It is nonsense to assert that the Republican party is responsible for the business depression. Under the Republican administration the people had seven years of prosperity. The depression was due to natural causes, and politics had nothing to do with it. If Bryan is elected there will be a worse depression.

"The Knights of Labor went to pieces when they went into politics, and a like fate will befall the American Federation of Labor unless it refuses to support the Democratic party. A labor union is an industrial institution and should steer clear of politics."

Edward Hourigan, of District No. 15, of the International Association of Machinists, said:

"Bryan's letter is not radical enough. It is so weak it will destroy much confidence on the part of the working people in the Democratic party. Bryan has no longer a ghost of a show of being elected."

John A. Dyche, of the International Women's Garment Makers' Union, said:

"Bryan with his weak letter may gain the support of many conservatives but will alienate the labor vote."

President John Young, of the Lithographers' International Protec-

A LEADING ISSUE.

Where one business man or manufacturer has the tariff on his mind, all have their attention on the new machinery, created by the Republican party for the regulation of railroad rates. "Shall the people rule?"

Mr. Bryan's question—is to all shippers summed in the issue whether the railroads, as in the past, shall make rates, practically, without revision, or whether a judicial body shall impartially revise rates after hearing both sides.

On this great issue Mr. Bryan has no plan but vague denunciation of what has been done and is now in full operation. He proposes no definite reform. Neither his training nor his experience fits him for the task and he speciously seeks to mislead by saying that for ten years the Interstate Commerce Commission has been asking new powers and omits the fact that these powers have been granted by Republican laws, creating a new judicial system to secure justice between shipper and carrier. Judge Taft is pledged to execute, maintain and extend this new safeguard of equal privileges in transportation embodied in Republican legislation.

The real issue which is guiding and deciding this campaign is whether this work of the Republican party in furnishing prompt judicial regulation of railroad rates, so that already no railroad company can arbitrarily raise rates as in the past, shall continue and be watched and executed by a President of judicial training and expert experience or whether Mr. Bryan's declaration that the Republican party has accomplished nothing shall be made good by revolutionary legislation.—Phila. Press.

HOW COULD BRYAN HELP?

His Prescriptions For Business Shown to Be Ineffective.

(From the Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

We hear of workingmen saying that this time they intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, because for the past ten months we have had hard times. But what good will that do? How is a tariff for revenue, ignoring the protection idea altogether, going to open the shops and mills? How will the election of Senators by direct vote start the wheels of industry? Or the publication of campaign contributions? Or the reorganization of the House, so that the Speaker may be powerless? Why open this country now to the markets of the world when we have not sufficient demand to consume what we ourselves manufacture?

not brought about under Democratic banners.

For nearly a century the Democratic party has lived in the past, lived on the glories of Jefferson, but have long since forgotten everything Jeffersonian but the name of the sage of Monticello. Jefferson opposed the building of a mile of turnpike road by the government; Mr. Bryan holds the doctrine that the government ought to own and operate more than two hundred thousand miles of railroads. Jefferson was the first and great apostle of State rights; Mr. Bryan would obliterate all State lines for the purpose of owning railroads. Mr. Jefferson did dream of a possible political Utopia; Mr. Bryan would turn Utopia into Sheol with his vagaries. Mr. Jefferson believed in building the fabric of the State on the enlightened conscience of the people; Mr. Bryan would build only on his own fancies and dreams, recognizing no intelligence that does not spring from himself. In his inflated egotism he admits no wisdom, no statesmanship, no policy that does not spring from himself, and he has forced his party to adopt his theories, to advocate his policies, and should he be elected he will attempt to carry out all the vagaries his mind may hatch. He occasionally refers to Jefferson, but does it in a sort of apologetic way, as if it was a great misfortune to Jefferson that he was born before Mr. Bryan reached manhood. Mr. Bryan is a populist, pure and simple. His mind is built on a populist pattern, cast in a populist mold. He masquerades as a Democrat only. His theories are of populist origin, and his policies of a populist pattern. There was a time (in the dim and misty past, it is true), when Democracy stood for sound money, for a stable government, for well-thought-out and well-considered and clearly defined policies. Democracy, under the leadership of Mr. Bryan stands for anything that will catch votes.

ANOTHER LABOR LEADER FOR TAFT.

(New Britain Record.)

Ben Chapin, editor of the Railroad Employee, a labor organ, is out for Taft. This will no doubt call for additional explaining from the Great Samuel Gompers, who promised to deliver the solid labor vote to William Jennings Bryan.

THREE GREAT NEW WORLD DEEDS.

From the Republican National Platform—The American Government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal.

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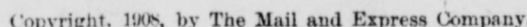
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Tells Why He Withdraws
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galloping over the

Source: <http://www.bls.gov>

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mediate revision and enlargement

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